

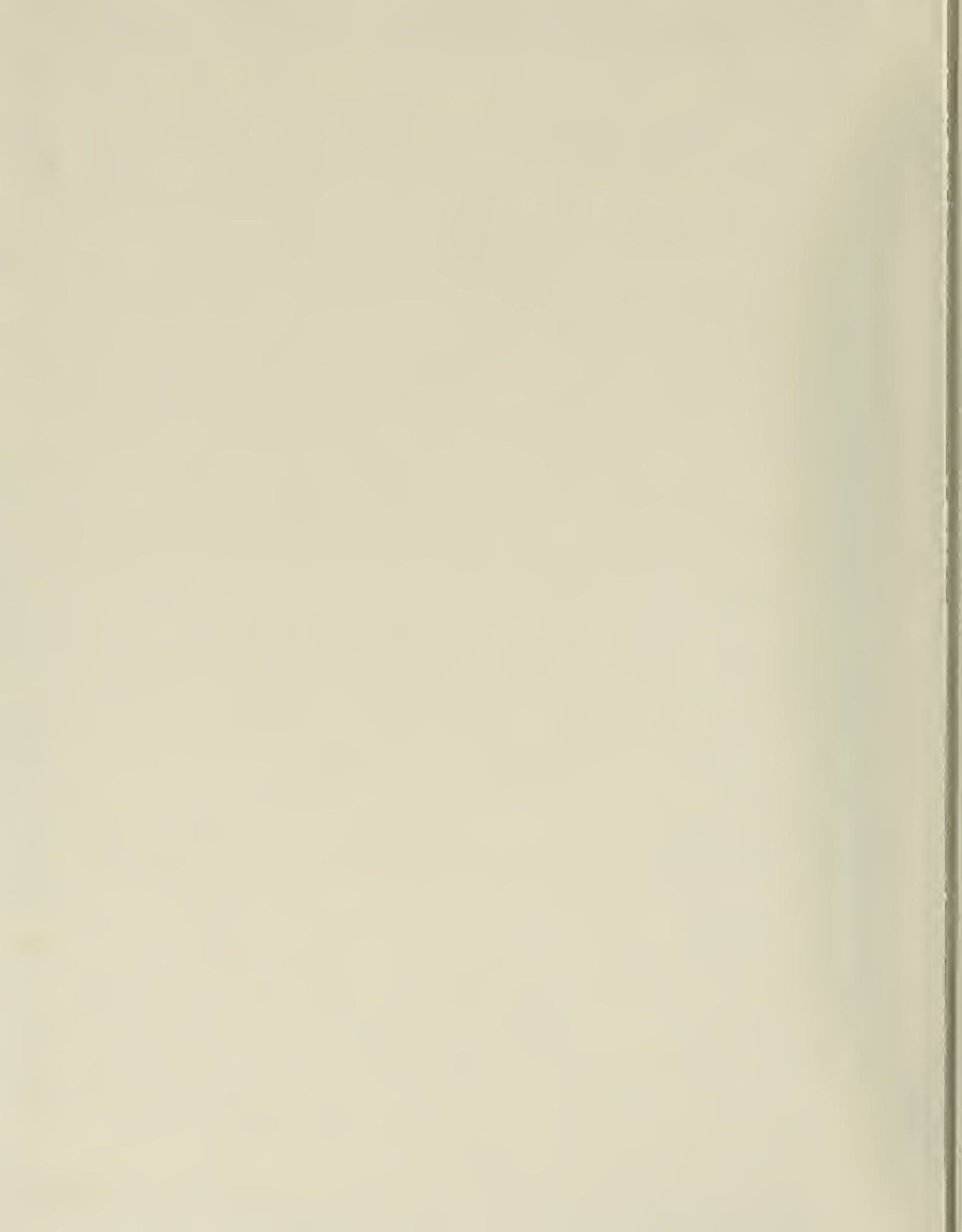
1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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1990 CPH-4-50

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
West Virginia



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**1990 Census of
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Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
West Virginia**

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J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment .	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
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... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title: Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

Headnote: (Data based on the 1990 Census of the United States, 1990, Table 17, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Column head: Total, Male, Female, White, Black, Hispanic or Latino, Other race

Heading: Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

Stubhead: The labor force

Boxhead: Total, Male, Female, White, Black, Hispanic or Latino, Other race

Stub: Total labor force, Unemployed, Employed, etc.

Sidehead: Total labor force, Unemployed, Employed, etc.

Data field: Numerical data for each category across demographic groups.

Page number and State name: 20 ALASKA

Report title: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OVERSIGHTS

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
LAND AREA				
Square kilometers	62 384.2	15 402.4	24 489.7	22 492.2
Square miles	24 086.6	5 946.9	9 455.5	8 684.2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN				
All persons				
White	1 793 477	598 056	597 921	597 500
Black	1 725 523	583 753	574 038	567 732
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	56 295	9 662	19 982	26 651
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 458	920	783	755
Other race	7 459	3 131	2 422	1 906
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 742	590	696	456
White, not of Hispanic origin	8 489	3 147	2 725	2 617
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 718 896	581 163	572 049	565 684
AGE				
All persons				
Under 5 years	1 793 477	598 056	597 921	597 500
5 to 9 years	106 659	34 860	37 794	34 005
10 to 14 years	119 874	38 913	40 732	40 229
15 to 19 years	134 813	41 544	44 369	48 900
20 to 24 years	142 055	48 886	43 547	49 622
25 to 29 years	120 167	43 940	37 702	38 525
30 to 34 years	261 703	85 740	91 344	84 619
35 to 39 years	271 104	88 409	91 895	90 800
40 to 44 years	191 318	63 886	65 239	62 193
45 to 49 years	176 887	58 487	59 120	59 280
50 to 54 years	155 743	53 259	50 240	52 244
55 to 59 years	87 703	30 786	28 001	28 916
60 years and over	25 451	9 346	7 938	8 167
3 and 4 years	44 506	14 529	15 843	14 134
5 to 9 years	1 404 875	474 079	466 235	464 561
10 to 14 years	1 349 900	456 552	448 825	444 523
15 to 19 years	1 262 637	423 229	423 409	415 999
20 to 24 years	360 519	124 075	116 175	120 269
25 to 29 years	324 822	112 314	104 298	108 210
Median age	35.4	35.6	35.4	35.3
Female				
Under 5 years	931 941	310 949	308 250	312 742
5 to 9 years	51 921	17 028	18 458	16 435
10 to 14 years	58 152	18 885	19 525	19 742
15 to 19 years	65 419	20 314	21 337	23 768
20 to 24 years	69 268	23 715	21 167	24 386
25 to 29 years	60 521	21 776	19 121	19 624
30 to 34 years	135 660	43 875	47 147	44 638
35 to 39 years	136 976	44 754	46 290	45 932
40 to 44 years	97 427	32 553	33 057	31 817
45 to 49 years	94 876	31 304	31 289	32 283
50 to 54 years	88 323	30 442	27 918	29 963
55 to 59 years	55 125	19 553	17 316	18 256
60 years and over	18 273	6 750	5 625	5 898
3 and 4 years	21 716	7 140	7 786	6 790
5 to 9 years	743 252	250 551	244 615	248 086
10 to 14 years	716 625	242 066	236 303	238 256
15 to 19 years	673 581	225 797	223 768	224 016
20 to 24 years	211 025	73 318	66 800	70 907
25 to 29 years	191 626	66 925	60 380	64 321
Median age	36.7	37.1	36.5	36.6
Male				
Under 5 years	861 536	287 107	289 671	284 758
Median age	34.0	33.9	34.2	33.9
VOTING-AGE PERSONS				
Persons 18 years and over				
Male	1 349 900	456 552	448 825	444 523
Female	633 275	214 486	212 522	206 267
Female	716 625	242 066	236 303	238 256
White	1 301 779	446 207	432 164	423 408
Black	39 966	6 961	14 076	18 929
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 869	696	600	573
Asian or Pacific Islander	5 275	2 337	1 602	1 336
Other race	1 011	351	383	277
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5 902	2 301	1 759	1 842
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons				
In households	1 793 477	598 056	597 921	597 500
Householder	1 756 566	581 949	587 187	587 430
Family householder	688 557	230 990	230 330	227 237
Nonfamily householder	500 259	164 192	168 349	167 718
Male	188 298	66 798	61 981	59 519
Female	71 815	25 728	24 584	21 503
Living alone	59 990	20 869	20 492	18 629
Female	116 483	41 070	37 397	38 016
Living alone	108 745	37 808	34 886	36 051
Spouse	406 105	134 540	137 404	134 161
Child	550 893	178 528	182 447	189 918
Grandchild	27 752	8 103	9 005	10 644
Other relatives	38 560	12 361	12 759	13 440
Nonrelatives	44 699	17 427	15 242	12 030
Institutionalized persons	19 469	7 260	6 170	6 039
Other persons in group quarters	17 442	8 847	4 564	4 031
Persons per household	2.55	2.52	2.55	2.59
Persons per family	3.05	3.03	3.03	3.08
Persons 65 years and over				
In households	268 897	93 391	86 179	89 327
Householder	256 990	88 771	82 447	85 772
Family householder	182 877	62 886	58 113	61 878
Nonfamily householder	86 726	30 455	27 173	29 098
Living alone	84 405	29 639	26 392	28 374
Male	17 606	6 196	5 771	5 639
Female	66 799	23 443	20 621	22 735
Spouse	55 970	19 672	18 413	17 885
Other relatives	15 025	5 124	4 844	5 057
Nonrelatives	3 118	1 089	1 077	952
Institutionalized persons	11 648	4 436	3 706	3 506
Other persons in group quarters	259	184	26	49

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
The State	1 793 477	106 659	1 404 875	1 349 900	87 263	92 728	532 807	191 318	85 265	91 622	268 897	113 154	25 451	35.4
District 1	598 056	34 860	474 079	456 552	33 323	33 316	174 149	63 886	27 803	30 684	93 391	40 132	9 346	35.6
COUNTY														
Barbour County	15 699	957	12 237	11 733	905	827	4 416	1 628	682	760	2 515	1 165	278	34.9
Brooke County	26 992	1 322	21 713	20 902	1 524	1 410	7 628	2 915	1 454	1 546	4 425	1 776	356	37.3
Doddridge County	6 994	413	5 341	5 121	276	271	2 026	723	383	408	1 134	475	97	35.4
Grafton County	10 428	641	8 146	7 784	455	509	3 055	1 201	488	361	1 545	710	190	35.4
Hancock County	35 233	1 829	28 260	27 158	1 444	1 494	10 548	3 929	1 943	2 167	5 633	2 154	442	37.7
Harrison County	69 371	4 079	54 482	52 329	2 850	3 091	12 770	7 254	3 357	3 712	12 295	5 388	1 235	36.9
Marion County	37 249	3 084	44 924	44 282	3 094	3 122	15 808	6 004	2 591	3 208	10 455	4 605	1 105	37.3
Marshall County	37 356	2 232	29 400	28 229	1 362	1 178	15 808	6 004	2 591	3 208	10 455	4 605	1 105	36.6
Mineral County	26 697	1 693	20 838	20 007	1 343	1 348	7 574	3 087	1 204	1 333	5 689	2 246	480	35.3
Monongalia County	75 509	4 089	62 177	60 466	9 422	8 129	22 585	6 800	2 662	2 825	8 243	1 593	837	29.2
Ohio County	50 871	2 972	41 000	39 709	2 774	2 558	14 175	5 146	2 433	3 005	9 618	4 117	969	37.7
Pleasants County	7 546	428	5 873	5 613	305	358	2 311	835	334	374	1 096	488	121	34.9
Preston County	29 037	1 853	22 083	21 150	1 117	1 405	6 690	3 106	1 314	1 445	4 073	1 746	454	34.5
Richie County	10 233	578	8 019	7 731	427	470	2 976	1 112	474	499	1 773	862	217	36.4
Taylor County	15 144	978	11 731	11 201	581	737	4 498	1 564	711	762	2 448	1 109	319	35.7
Tucker County	7 728	492	6 138	5 848	302	388	2 233	891	381	380	1 293	624	152	37.2
Tyler County	9 796	605	7 603	7 298	415	432	2 780	1 149	515	498	1 509	675	142	36.3
Wetzel County	19 258	1 202	14 930	14 301	857	899	5 395	2 286	981	1 027	2 856	1 313	279	36.1
Wood County	86 915	5 476	68 156	65 570	3 470	4 190	26 302	10 359	4 115	4 261	12 873	5 623	1 345	36.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksburg city	18 059	935	14 717	14 244	649	739	4 804	1 647	864	1 082	4 459	2 055	449	40.7
Farmington city	20 210	967	16 805	16 363	1 452	1 380	5 050	1 853	919	1 181	4 528	2 038	531	38.6
Morgantown city	25 879	967	23 091	22 741	6 970	5 649	5 649	5 081	323	823	2 974	1 295	323	38.6
Moundsville city	10 753	547	8 774	8 492	456	516	3 236	1 125	532	654	1 977	774	148	38.3
Parkersburg city	33 862	2 001	27 372	26 474	1 257	1 753	9 572	3 574	1 643	1 936	6 734	3 157	839	38.3
Vienno city	10 862	581	8 683	8 409	380	473	3 222	1 332	567	595	1 840	779	150	38.6
Warton city	22 124	1 106	18 197	17 642	785	901	6 431	2 280	1 280	321	1 709	468	40 1	40.1
Wheeling city	34 882	1 962	28 427	27 588	1 509	1 591	9 426	3 506	1 737	2 182	7 637	3 362	833	39.7
District 2	597 921	37 794	466 235	448 825	25 416	29 632	183 239	65 239	29 124	29 996	86 179	35 939	7 938	35.4
COUNTY														
Berkeley County	59 253	4 399	45 401	43 794	2 366	3 380	19 489	6 181	2 704	2 703	6 971	2 679	530	33.3
Broxton County	12 998	872	10 061	9 633	280	572	3 725	1 344	616	665	2 227	1 016	236	36.4
Collihan County	7 885	502	5 988	5 746	430	330	2 299	816	372	406	1 243	585	113	35.6
Clay County	9 983	700	7 345	7 000	474	474	2 904	474	445	494	1 282	567	132	32.9
Gilmer County	7 669	448	6 080	5 896	687	528	1 986	736	361	349	1 249	645	163	33.2
Hampshire County	16 498	1 150	12 639	12 108	719	852	4 825	1 788	824	839	2 261	870	170	34.5
Hardy County	10 977	710	8 678	8 359	427	551	3 321	1 186	566	624	1 684	156	36 1	36.1
Jackson County	25 938	1 677	19 975	19 175	1 016	1 164	7 419	3 321	1 557	1 320	3 480	1 546	375	35.7
Jefferson County	25 926	2 559	27 803	26 731	2 201	2 235	11 385	3 831	1 495	4 103	4 538	2 94	32 7	35.7
Kanawha County	207 619	12 203	164 977	159 369	8 025	9 816	64 387	22 540	10 459	11 580	32 562	13 195	2 935	36.7
Lewis County	17 223	1 000	13 592	13 063	686	830	5 066	1 902	888	852	2 839	1 297	313	36.5
Mason County	25 178	1 472	19 416	18 658	960	1 046	7 550	2 892	1 380	1 270	3 560	1 484	313	35.8
Morgan County	12 128	679	9 683	9 359	432	591	3 479	1 383	703	732	2 039	802	184	38.0
Nicholas County	26 775	1 733	20 334	19 423	1 079	1 245	7 978	2 808	1 296	1 287	3 730	1 552	342	34.7
Pendleton County	8 054	530	6 318	6 117	284	405	2 358	390	453	453	1 391	652	147	36.6
Putnam County	42 835	2 902	32 708	31 373	1 617	1 932	14 287	1 811	1 940	1 811	4 715	1 883	397	34.2
Randolph County	27 803	1 656	21 958	21 088	1 342	1 465	8 398	3 059	1 155	1 281	4 388	1 971	454	35.4
Roane County	15 120	862	11 558	11 063	582	628	4 332	1 709	756	709	2 344	1 051	248	36.0
Upshur County	22 867	1 403	17 744	17 062	1 598	1 365	6 494	2 353	973	913	3 366	1 582	380	33.4
Wirt County	5 192	337	3 975	3 808	201	223	1 557	611	244	227	745	331	56	34.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city	57 287	3 537	46 188	44 834	2 060	2 718	17 690	5 799	2 702	3 338	10 527	4 654	1 137	37.5
Cross Lanes CDP	10 878	747	8 373	8 077	433	564	3 909	1 215	511	526	2 622	919	312	61
Martinsburg city	14 073	920	11 186	10 833	525	780	4 181	1 313	657	715	2 662	1 233	267	33.7
St. Albans city	11 194	538	9 212	8 937	332	441	3 096	1 644	673	761	2 470	975	180	36.2
South Charleston city	13 645	754	11 052	10 745	416	599	4 244	1 442	689	830	2 525	1 008	197	41.6
District 3	597 500	34 005	464 561	444 523	28 524	29 780	175 419	62 193	28 338	30 942	89 327	37 083	8 167	35.3

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 3—Con. COUNTY														
Boone County -----	25 870	1 476	19 851	18 864	1 121	1 214	8 097	2 777	1 149	1 255	3 251	1 221	260	34.5
Cabell County -----	96 827	5 303	78 239	75 656	6 189	6 179	27 259	10 244	4 709	5 229	15 847	6 862	1 670	35.8
Fayette County -----	47 952	2 491	37 479	35 866	2 358	2 288	13 445	4 647	2 274	2 665	8 189	3 499	760	36.2
Greenbrier County -----	34 693	1 959	27 455	26 423	1 381	1 483	10 208	3 861	1 706	1 917	5 867	2 699	661	37.3
Lincoln County -----	21 382	1 286	16 157	15 403	1 008	1 043	6 373	2 325	1 023	955	2 676	1 138	228	33.4
Logan County -----	43 032	2 434	32 752	31 063	1 992	2 071	13 230	4 191	2 026	2 131	5 422	2 093	408	33.9
McDowell County -----	35 233	2 171	26 440	25 045	1 467	1 515	10 109	3 363	1 542	1 842	5 207	2 056	389	34.0
Mercer County -----	64 980	3 526	51 406	49 372	3 303	3 346	18 618	6 768	3 087	3 466	10 784	4 496	1 009	36.4
Mingo County -----	33 739	2 215	24 768	23 473	1 608	1 836	10 471	3 246	1 365	1 444	3 503	1 299	292	31.1
Monroe County -----	12 406	739	9 739	9 359	489	622	3 416	1 389	653	690	2 100	866	190	37.5
Peachamas County -----	9 008	541	7 135	6 917	281	395	2 583	1 009	465	486	1 698	810	174	38.5
Raleigh County -----	76 819	4 358	59 486	56 761	3 140	3 284	22 965	7 924	3 619	4 072	11 757	4 851	1 028	36.1
Summers County -----	14 204	736	11 268	10 883	3 508	3 610	22 314	1 450	2 748	2 797	2 486	1 073	257	37.3
Wayne County -----	41 636	2 399	32 317	30 947	1 936	2 100	12 148	4 898	2 078	2 069	5 718	2 275	487	35.3
Webster County -----	10 729	685	8 194	7 795	447	502	3 107	1 040	496	521	1 662	724	163	34.8
Wyoming County -----	28 990	1 686	21 875	20 696	1 296	1 322	9 076	3 041	1 398	1 403	3 160	1 121	191	33.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beckley city -----	18 296	1 051	14 599	14 103	679	763	4 926	1 670	874	1 184	4 007	1 838	446	39.4
Bluefield city -----	12 756	721	10 163	9 810	469	521	3 273	1 248	623	813	2 863	1 285	339	39.9
Huntington city -----	54 844	2 703	45 491	44 235	4 414	3 934	14 119	5 137	2 582	3 144	10 905	4 952	1 257	36.7

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)		Not of Hispanic origin				
							Other race		White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut							
The State	1 793 477	861 536	931 941	1 725 523	56 295	2 458	7 459	1 742	8 489	55 986	2 363	7 252	491
District 1	598 056	287 107	310 949	583 753	9 662	920	3 131	590	3 147	9 589	899	3 062	196
COUNTY													
Barbour County	15 699	7 504	8 195	15 333	148	160	35	23	89	147	160	35	11
Berkeley County	26 992	12 935	14 057	26 673	202	29	60	28	85	201	29	60	12
Bolton County	6 994	3 464	3 530	6 952	2	31	8	1	12	31	31	8	6
Dodridge County	10 428	5 132	5 296	10 273	106	22	19	8	35	106	22	19	6
Grant County	35 233	16 872	18 361	34 135	901	41	113	43	199	33 975	40	112	8
Hancock County	32 892	16 872	16 020	31 631	975	91	186	63	817	67 318	87	170	14
Harrison County	26 694	12 892	13 802	26 479	1 859	149	149	42	311	54 804	121	148	10
Marion County	37 356	18 125	19 231	37 002	204	33	87	30	229	36 800	32	82	10
Marshall County	26 697	12 930	13 767	25 866	735	12	70	14	101	25 795	12	61	7
Mineral County	37 473	19 473	18 000	37 170	1 836	125	1 598	180	637	1 811	118	1 573	45
Monongalia County	50 871	23 648	27 223	48 791	1 684	31	330	35	146	1 683	31	329	17
Ohio County	3 546	1 717	1 829	3 513	17	8	2	6	9	17	7	2	3
Pleasants County	29 037	14 318	14 719	28 896	73	27	31	10	7	28 829	26	29	6
Preston County	10 233	4 969	5 264	10 211	7	4	10	4	9	10 205	4	10	3
Richie County	15 144	7 326	7 818	14 993	96	18	32	5	7	14 939	95	27	1
Taylor County	7 728	3 753	3 975	7 703	4	13	6	2	16	7 688	4	13	1
Tucker County	4 805	2 404	2 401	4 757	4	16	14	5	22	4 740	16	14	6
Tyler County	9 796	4 805	4 991	9 757	16	12	39	7	37	9 740	12	39	7
Wetzel County	19 253	10 005	9 248	19 184	793	131	335	87	254	19 154	127	85	38
Wood County	86 915	41 346	45 569	85 569						85 378			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Clarkburg city	18 059	8 128	9 931	17 328	636	20	54	21	252	17 098	17	52	9
Farmont city	20 210	9 061	11 149	18 717	1 343	52	73	25	127	18 618	50	73	27
Morgantown city	25 879	12 849	13 030	23 796	901	35	1 054	93	281	23 603	34	1 044	16
Moundsville city	10 753	5 280	5 473	10 577	138	12	21	5	121	10 460	12	20	5
Parkersburg city	33 862	15 472	18 392	33 083	574	66	101	38	99	33 012	63	101	16
Vienna city	10 862	5 130	5 732	10 734	93	25	25	2	25	10 712	5	62	5
Wilton city	22 124	10 380	11 744	21 064	915	21	96	28	102	20 981	21	96	10
Wheeling city	34 882	15 835	19 047	33 024	1 555	25	250	28	103	32 935	25	249	16
District 2	597 921	289 671	308 250	574 038	19 982	783	2 422	696	2 725	572 049	748	2 353	178
COUNTY													
Berkeley County	59 253	29 400	29 853	56 511	2 209	89	283	161	399	56 274	85	276	28
Blanton County	12 998	6 304	6 694	12 905	46	17	23	7	37	12 872	17	23	3
Calhoun County	9 983	3 868	4 017	9 836	1	14	30	3	18	9 818	14	30	1
City County	9 983	3 868	4 017	9 836	1	14	30	3	18	9 818	14	30	1
Glenn County	3 804	1 804	2 000	3 793	32	7	6	1	7	3 755	7	6	1
Hampshire County	16 498	7 669	8 829	16 314	112	8	31	5	24	16 249	30	31	1
Hardy County	10 977	5 408	5 569	10 744	209	14	18	24	93	10 694	16	16	5
Jackson County	25 938	12 694	13 244	25 817	16	40	57	8	55	23 765	13	57	19
Jefferson County	35 926	17 689	18 237	35 959	13 792	58	140	108	428	32 656	54	137	102
Kanawha County	207 619	97 911	109 708	192 019	13 792	242	1 306	260	897	191 383	233	1 267	102
Lewis County	17 223	8 379	8 844	17 086	48	26	52	11	67	17 038	24	43	3
Mason County	25 738	12 236	12 502	24 948	112	26	81	11	53	24 001	26	81	6
Morgan County	12 178	5 890	6 288	11 985	92	25	18	8	30	11 944	21	18	4
Nicholas County	28 775	13 114	15 661	26 670	4	4	51	18	50	26 629	32	51	2
Pendleton County	8 054	4 018	4 036	7 869	167	1	13	4	27	7 849	1	12	1
Pennsylvanian County	42 855	20 773	22 082	42 499	127	50	144	15	145	42 373	50	140	3
Randolph County	13 803	6 728	7 075	13 682	223	37	74	25	37	13 644	33	73	1
Roanoke County	15 120	7 446	7 674	15 056	4	25	30	5	37	15 027	23	28	3
Upshur County	22 867	11 766	11 101	22 631	121	42	56	17	112	22 540	41	56	4
Wirt County	5 192	2 543	2 649	5 184	4	—	4	—	3	5 181	—	4	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Charleston city	57 287	26 038	31 249	48 179	8 163	108	732	105	356	47 938	105	709	49
Cross Lanes CDP	10 878	5 296	5 582	10 395	301	6	149	27	146	10 353	5	146	9
Martinsburg city	14 073	6 512	7 561	12 484	1 205	24	82	78	163	12 597	22	82	18
St. Albans city	11 194	5 124	6 070	10 913	211	9	49	12	53	10 871	9	49	6
South Charleston city	13 645	6 234	7 411	12 955	552	10	100	28	76	12 910	8	98	10
District 3	597 500	284 758	312 742	567 732	26 651	755	1 906	456	2 617	565 684	716	1 837	117

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)					Nat of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race				
District 3—Con. COUNTY																	
Boone County	25 870	12 573	13 297	25 590	214	29	19	18	48	25 552	214	29	19	8			
Cabell County	96 827	45 329	51 498	92 103	3 966	112	534	112	442	91 760	3 961	108	519	37			
Fayette County	47 952	22 990	24 962	44 697	3 017	62	142	34	252	44 491	3 009	56	137	7			
Greene County	34 693	16 619	18 074	33 296	1 277	42	63	15	137	33 187	1 265	42	58	4			
Lincoln County	21 382	10 505	10 877	21 337	6	16	19	4	48	21 296	6	16	16	—			
Ligon County	43 032	20 732	22 300	41 377	1 366	52	187	50	281	41 167	1 355	46	177	6			
McDowell County	35 233	16 584	18 649	30 407	4 754	35	26	11	182	30 258	4 732	33	26	2			
Mercer County	64 980	30 447	34 533	60 420	4 133	88	306	33	269	60 198	4 121	81	298	13			
Mingo County	33 739	16 470	17 269	32 811	823	21	70	14	124	32 706	822	21	62	4			
Monroe County	12 406	6 018	6 388	12 210	139	25	9	3	41	12 173	139	25	8	—			
Pocahontas County	9 008	4 487	4 521	8 920	69	13	3	3	31	8 892	69	13	3	—			
Raleigh County	76 819	36 194	40 625	70 354	5 883	101	412	69	320	70 117	5 862	93	403	24			
Summers County	14 204	6 396	7 808	13 344	728	38	34	60	211	13 228	698	33	31	3			
Wayne County	41 636	20 107	21 529	41 489	19	73	48	7	114	41 382	19	73	47	1			
Webster County	10 729	5 204	5 525	10 704	3	8	8	6	29	10 676	3	8	8	5			
Wyoming County	28 990	14 103	14 887	28 673	234	40	26	17	88	28 601	234	39	25	3			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Beckley city	18 296	8 006	10 290	13 917	4 071	36	237	35	116	13 850	4 054	31	235	10			
Bluefield city	12 756	5 657	7 099	9 805	2 885	11	46	9	45	9 769	2 881	10	46	5			
Huntington city	54 844	24 877	29 967	50 739	3 700	68	255	82	295	50 510	3 695	66	248	30			

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
The State	1 756 566	688 557	500 259	406 105	73 527	188 298	168 735	84 405	66 799	2.55	3.05	36 911	19 469	17 442
District 1	581 949	230 990	164 192	134 540	23 104	66 798	58 677	29 639	23 443	2.52	3.03	16 107	7 260	8 847
COUNTY														
Borbour County	15 143	5 835	4 293	3 459	627	1 542	1 398	825	643	2.60	3.08	556	104	452
Brooke County	25 973	10 131	7 560	6 346	921	2 571	2 388	1 375	1 103	2.56	3.04	1 019	275	744
Oodridge County	6 994	2 623	1 956	1 637	225	667	598	350	255	2.67	3.13	—	—	—
Grout County	10 268	3 925	2 985	2 521	336	940	841	451	340	2.62	3.04	160	160	—
Hancock County	34 965	13 781	10 219	8 397	1 447	3 562	3 257	1 628	1 282	2.54	3.01	268	258	10
Harrison County	68 271	27 009	19 415	15 650	2 981	7 594	6 977	3 893	3 109	2.53	3.04	1 100	849	251
Morion County	56 069	22 667	15 841	12 778	2 456	6 826	6 060	3 375	2 746	2.47	3.01	1 180	623	557
Marshall County	36 399	14 051	10 480	8 674	1 423	3 571	3 269	1 823	1 407	2.59	3.06	957	833	124
Mineral County	26 144	9 981	7 496	6 313	917	2 485	2 237	1 224	970	2.62	3.08	553	218	335
Monongalia County	69 894	29 087	17 634	14 391	2 431	11 453	8 345	2 521	2 033	2.40	3.00	5 615	1 059	4 556
Ohio County	48 620	20 646	13 481	10 537	2 394	7 165	6 588	3 421	2 655	2.35	2.98	2 251	652	1 599
Pleasants County	7 245	2 769	2 075	1 722	269	694	633	358	286	2.62	3.09	301	301	—
Preston County	28 679	10 619	8 146	6 889	942	2 473	2 248	1 190	908	2.70	3.14	358	342	16
Ritchie County	10 109	3 928	2 932	2 408	379	996	906	539	402	2.57	3.03	124	124	—
Taylor County	14 836	5 741	4 249	3 440	608	1 492	1 373	792	625	2.58	3.05	308	308	—
Tucker County	7 578	3 017	2 182	1 842	250	835	769	438	342	2.51	3.02	150	150	—
Tyler County	9 729	3 709	2 846	2 441	305	863	796	483	352	2.62	3.05	67	67	—
Wetzel County	19 079	7 303	5 437	4 521	717	1 866	1 711	924	685	2.61	3.10	179	179	—
Wood County	85 954	34 168	24 965	20 574	3 476	9 203	8 283	4 029	3 300	2.52	2.99	961	758	203
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksburg city	17 767	7 944	4 921	3 684	1 013	3 023	2 828	1 598	1 320	2.24	2.90	292	277	15
Fairmont city	19 365	8 677	5 230	3 956	1 062	3 447	2 955	1 629	1 367	2.23	2.87	845	309	536
Morgantown city	21 182	9 588	4 342	3 457	663	5 246	3 337	984	831	2.21	2.85	4 697	146	4 551
Moundsville city	10 149	4 258	2 873	2 224	531	1 385	1 273	748	590	2.38	2.95	604	604	—
Parkersburg city	33 327	14 463	9 412	7 104	1 883	5 051	4 551	2 351	1 984	2.30	2.89	535	489	46
Vienno city	10 862	4 514	3 243	2 795	343	1 271	1 182	625	537	2.41	2.91	—	—	—
Weirton city	21 951	9 138	6 553	5 326	992	2 585	2 400	1 316	1 073	2.40	2.90	173	162	11
Wheeling city	33 703	15 038	9 147	6 896	1 881	5 891	5 454	2 907	2 281	2.24	2.94	1 179	613	566
District 2	587 187	230 330	168 349	137 404	23 786	61 981	55 378	26 392	20 621	2.55	3.03	10 734	6 170	4 564
COUNTY														
Berkeley County	58 153	22 350	16 220	13 226	2 134	6 130	5 181	2 126	1 645	2.60	3.07	1 100	1 011	89
Broxton County	12 912	4 950	3 679	2 982	499	1 271	1 152	665	511	2.61	3.06	86	74	12
Colhoun County	7 876	2 978	2 238	1 780	353	740	675	393	288	2.64	3.07	9	9	—
Cloy County	9 983	3 627	2 793	2 237	427	834	787	438	319	2.75	3.21	—	—	—
Gilmer County	7 093	2 717	1 975	1 632	253	742	622	347	258	2.61	3.09	576	151	425
Hompshire County	16 253	6 182	4 608	3 874	525	1 574	1 377	695	505	2.63	3.08	245	202	43
Hardy County	10 923	4 286	3 185	2 672	370	1 101	968	486	353	2.55	2.98	54	54	—
Jackson County	25 635	9 645	7 634	6 512	890	2 011	1 868	975	759	2.66	3.04	303	303	—
Jefferson County	34 564	12 914	9 487	7 793	1 222	3 427	2 776	1 148	864	2.68	3.13	1 362	251	1 111
Konawho County	204 883	84 713	58 957	46 491	10 036	25 756	23 217	10 411	8 396	2.42	2.95	2 736	1 394	1 342
Lewis County	16 804	6 615	4 736	3 769	733	1 879	1 693	929	737	2.54	3.04	419	418	1
Moson County	24 899	9 603	7 262	6 092	918	2 341	2 174	1 136	871	2.59	3.05	279	279	—
Morgan County	11 937	4 731	3 554	3 064	357	1 177	1 048	533	401	2.52	2.94	191	191	—
Nicholas County	26 617	9 970	7 700	6 357	1 024	2 270	2 099	1 107	844	2.67	3.10	158	158	—
Pendleton County	7 912	3 061	2 321	1 946	247	740	663	340	245	2.58	3.01	142	110	32
Putnom County	42 582	15 695	12 626	10 873	1 328	3 069	2 762	1 213	933	2.71	3.07	253	253	—
Randolph County	26 391	10 366	7 516	6 176	1 029	2 850	2 591	1 366	1 103	2.55	3.04	1 412	977	435
Roane County	15 044	5 740	4 308	3 581	521	1 432	1 317	747	563	2.62	3.07	76	75	1
Upshur County	21 543	8 245	6 070	5 084	756	2 175	1 982	1 092	837	2.61	3.11	1 324	251	1 073
Wirt County	5 183	1 942	1 480	1 263	164	462	426	245	189	2.67	3.13	9	9	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city	55 807	25 306	15 231	11 033	3 527	10 075	9 038	3 886	3 167	2.21	2.88	1 480	720	760
Cross Lones CDP	10 870	4 211	3 191	2 726	363	1 020	907	187	148	2.58	3.02	8	—	8
Martinsburg city	13 889	6 040	3 636	2 687	732	2 404	2 117	1 088	893	2.30	2.98	184	131	53
St. Albons city	11 179	4 853	3 366	2 759	482	1 487	1 371	785	676	2.30	2.82	15	—	15
South Charleston city	13 613	6 126	3 966	3 093	720	2 160	1 983	899	742	2.22	2.81	32	26	6
District 3	587 430	227 237	167 718	134 161	26 637	59 519	54 680	28 374	22 735	2.59	3.08	10 070	6 039	4 031
COUNTY														
Boone County	25 830	9 656	7 428	5 997	1 078	2 228	2 049	1 067	859	2.68	3.11	40	32	8
Cobell County	93 391	39 146	26 252	20 832	4 518	12 894	11 339	5 291	4 282	2.39	2.95	3 436	1 274	2 162
Fayette County	46 679	18 292	13 189	10 274	2 299	5 103	4 728	2 671	2 143	2.55	3.08	1 273	565	708
Greenbrier County	34 130	13 775	9 896	7 994	1 457	3 879	3 568	1 874	1 477	2.48	2.98	563	499	64
Lincoln County	21 310	7 647	6 100	5 049	809	1 547	1 444	786	588	2.79	3.18	72	72	—
Logan County	42 799	15 425	12 087	9 491	2 037	3 338	3 090	1 592	1 273	2.77	3.20	233	222	11
McDowell County	35 025	12 880	9 773	7 504	1 846	3 107	2 943	1 625	1 288	2.72	3.20	208	202	6
Mercer County	63 571	25 390	18 427	14 738	2 963	6 963	6 418	3 380	2 772	2.50	3.00	1 409	620	789
Mingo County	33 579	11 830	9 312	7 325	1 586	2 518	2 362	1 084	853	2.84	3.28	160	142	18
Monroe County	12 229	4 749	3 557	3 002	390	1 192	1 103	633	492	2.58	3.03	177	177	—
Pocahontas County	8 845	3 628	2 556	2 129	293	1 072	964	510	367	2.44	2.94	163	163	—
Roleigh County	75 781	29 483	21 828	17 510	3 503	7 655	7 161	3 882	3 226	2.57	3.07	1 038	809	229
Summers														

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State	1 793 477	62 384.2	24 086.6	28.7	74.5	District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.					
District 1	598 056	15 402.4	5 946.9	38.8	100.6	Jefferson County	35 926	542.8	209.6	66.2	171.4
COUNTY						Kanawha County	207 619	2 339.2	903.2	88.8	229.9
Barbour County	15 699	882.7	340.8	17.8	46.1	Lewis County	17 223	1 007.1	388.8	17.1	44.3
Brooke County	26 992	230.1	88.9	117.3	303.6	Mason County	25 178	1 118.6	431.9	22.5	58.3
Doddridge County	6 994	830.0	320.5	8.4	21.8	Morgan County	12 128	593.2	229.0	20.4	53.0
Grant County	10 428	1 236.1	477.2	8.4	21.9	Nicholas County	26 775	1 680.1	648.7	15.9	41.3
Hancock County	35 233	215.1	83.0	163.8	424.5	Pendleton County	8 054	1 807.8	698.0	4.5	11.5
Harrison County	69 371	1 077.7	416.1	64.4	166.7	Putnam County	42 835	896.8	346.3	47.8	123.7
Marion County	57 249	802.1	309.7	71.4	184.9	Randolph County	27 803	2 693.1	1 039.8	10.3	26.7
Marshall County	37 356	795.2	307.0	47.0	121.7	Roane County	15 120	1 252.6	483.6	12.1	31.3
Mineral County	26 697	848.9	327.8	31.4	81.4	Upshur County	22 867	918.9	354.8	24.9	64.5
Monongalia County	75 509	935.5	361.2	80.7	209.1	Wirt County	5 192	603.5	233.0	8.6	22.3
Ohio County	50 871	275.0	106.2	185.0	479.0	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Pleasants County	7 546	338.6	130.7	22.3	57.7	Charleston city	57 287	76.3	29.5	750.8	1 941.9
Preston County	29 037	1 679.3	648.4	17.3	44.8	Cross Lanes CDP	10 878	18.8	7.2	578.6	1 510.8
Ritchie County	10 233	1 174.7	453.5	8.7	22.6	Martinsburg city	14 073	11.7	4.5	1 202.8	3 127.3
Taylor County	15 144	447.5	172.8	33.8	87.6	St. Albans city	11 194	8.6	3.3	1 301.6	3 392.1
Tucker County	7 728	1 084.9	418.9	7.1	18.4	South Charleston city	13 645	13.6	5.2	1 003.3	2 624.0
Tyler County	9 796	667.1	257.6	14.7	38.0	District 3	597 500	22 492.2	8 684.2	26.6	68.8
Wetzel County	19 258	930.4	359.2	20.7	53.6	COUNTY					
Wood County	86 915	951.4	367.4	91.4	236.6	Boone County	25 870	1 302.8	503.0	19.9	51.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Cobell County	96 827	729.4	281.6	132.7	343.8
Clarksburg city	18 059	20.3	7.9	889.6	2 285.9	Fayette County	47 952	1 719.7	664.0	27.9	72.2
Fairmont city	20 210	19.5	7.5	1 036.4	2 694.7	Greenbrier County	34 693	2 645.2	1 021.3	13.1	34.0
Morgantown city	25 879	20.0	7.7	1 294.0	3 360.9	Lincoln County	21 382	1 133.0	437.5	18.9	48.9
Moundsville city	10 753	7.4	2.9	1 453.1	3 707.9	Logan County	43 032	1 176.5	454.2	36.6	94.7
Parkersburg city	33 862	28.9	11.2	1 171.7	3 023.4	McDowell County	35 233	1 385.0	534.8	25.4	65.9
Vienno city	10 862	9.6	3.7	1 131.5	2 935.7	Mercer County	64 980	1 089.1	420.5	59.7	154.5
Weirton city	22 124	46.5	17.9	475.8	1 236.0	Mingo County	33 739	1 094.6	422.6	30.8	79.8
Wheeling city	34 882	35.7	13.8	977.1	2 527.7	Monroe County	12 406	1 226.1	473.4	10.1	26.2
District 2	597 921	24 489.7	9 455.5	24.4	63.2	Pocahontas County	9 008	2 435.5	940.3	3.7	9.6
COUNTY						Roanoke County	76 819	1 572.1	607.0	48.9	126.6
Berkeley County	59 253	831.8	321.2	71.2	184.5	Summers County	14 204	935.5	361.2	15.2	39.3
Braxton County	12 998	1 330.0	513.5	9.8	25.3	Wayne County	41 636	1 310.0	505.8	31.8	82.3
Colhoun County	7 885	726.8	280.6	10.8	28.1	Webster County	10 729	1 440.4	556.1	7.4	19.3
Cloy County	9 983	886.9	342.4	11.3	29.2	Wyoming County	28 990	1 297.3	500.9	22.3	57.9
Gilmer County	7 669	880.8	340.1	8.7	22.5	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Hampshire County	16 498	1 662.2	641.8	9.9	25.7	Beckley city	18 296	23.3	9.0	785.2	2 032.9
Hordy County	10 977	1 511.1	583.4	7.3	18.8	Bluefield city	12 756	21.8	8.4	585.1	1 518.6
Jackson County	25 938	1 206.4	465.8	21.5	55.7	Huntington city	54 844	38.6	14.9	1 420.8	3 680.8

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
HOUSING UNITS				
All housing units.....	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER				
Occupied housing units.....	688 557	230 990	230 330	227 237
Owner-occupied housing units.....	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
White.....	496 802	168 337	166 220	162 245
Black.....	11 387	1 795	3 351	6 241
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	568	205	180	183
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1 097	366	394	337
Other race.....	204	66	78	60
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1 756	694	490	572
Renter-occupied housing units.....	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
White.....	167 298	57 637	55 675	53 986
Black.....	9 554	1 739	4 003	3 812
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	397	148	138	111
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1 050	631	201	218
Other race.....	200	66	90	44
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1 029	387	351	291
ROOMS				
All housing units.....	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
1 or 2 rooms.....	21 025	6 999	7 471	6 555
3 or 4 rooms.....	204 186	65 439	68 421	70 326
5 or 6 rooms.....	365 001	120 437	120 985	123 579
7 or 8 rooms.....	146 608	49 920	50 845	45 843
9 or more rooms.....	44 475	15 349	15 971	13 155
PERSONS PER ROOM				
Owner-occupied housing units.....	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
1.00 or less.....	502 291	168 713	167 753	165 825
1.01 to 1.50.....	6 701	1 789	2 131	2 781
1.51 or more.....	1 066	267	339	460
Mean.....	.44	.43	.43	.45
Renter-occupied housing units.....	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
1.00 or less.....	173 143	58 787	58 351	56 005
1.01 to 1.50.....	4 307	1 134	1 412	1 761
1.51 or more.....	1 049	300	344	405
Mean.....	.51	.50	.51	.52
VACANCY STATUS				
Vacant housing units.....	92 738	27 154	33 363	32 221
For sale only.....	11 512	3 889	3 820	3 803
For rent.....	20 021	7 140	6 251	6 630
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7 529	2 538	2 232	2 759
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	22 403	5 012	11 464	5 927
For migrant workers.....	123	21	56	46
Other vacant.....	31 150	8 554	9 540	13 056
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
All housing units.....	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
1, detached.....	546 165	182 251	182 341	181 573
1, attached.....	11 415	4 030	4 096	3 289
2.....	23 012	11 051	6 106	5 855
3 or 4.....	23 433	9 773	7 959	5 701
5 to 9.....	20 179	7 225	6 696	6 258
10 to 19.....	14 858	4 793	5 265	4 800
20 to 49.....	4 960	1 774	1 548	1 638
50 or more.....	9 105	3 600	3 261	2 244
Mobile home or trailer.....	118 733	30 654	43 257	44 822
Other.....	9 435	2 993	3 164	3 278
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	350 059	123 016	112 661	114 382
Less than \$20,000.....	41 732	13 203	8 525	20 004
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	90 521	34 447	22 389	33 685
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	98 079	35 798	32 234	30 047
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	51 592	17 778	19 469	14 345
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	40 154	13 226	16 955	9 973
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	18 904	5 881	8 656	4 367
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	5 391	1 607	2 641	1 143
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1 895	557	926	412
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	912	281	428	203
\$300,000 or more.....	879	238	438	203
Median (dollars).....	47 900	46 700	55 600	41 900
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	166 699	56 965	55 502	54 232
Less than \$150.....	36 093	11 823	11 105	13 165
\$150 to \$199.....	25 309	9 568	6 872	8 869
\$200 to \$249.....	27 470	9 729	8 463	9 278
\$250 to \$299.....	22 814	8 310	7 590	6 914
\$300 to \$399.....	23 421	7 771	9 846	5 804
\$400 to \$599.....	9 370	3 091	4 648	1 631
\$600 to \$749.....	1 118	426	472	220
\$750 to \$999.....	267	151	80	36
\$1,000 or more.....	195	148	24	23
No cash rent.....	20 642	5 948	6 402	8 292
Median (dollars).....	221	221	239	205

Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Units in structure								Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, re- creational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
	Total	1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms						
The State	781 295	546 165	11 415	46 445	20 179	28 923	128 168	5.5	688 557	13 123	92 738	22 403	2.2	10.1
District 1	258 144	182 251	4 030	20 824	7 225	10 167	33 647	5.6	230 990	3 490	27 154	5 012	2.2	10.6
COUNTY														
Bourbon County	6 956	5 115	61	190	122	135	1 333	5.5	5 835	137	1 121	425	2.6	8.9
Brooke County	10 838	8 362	167	688	243	427	951	5.6	10 131	145	707	25	1.6	9.9
Oodridge County	3 251	2 577	21	26	14	5	608	5.7	2 623	66	628	270	3.1	6.7
Grant County	4 746	3 322	29	112	66	67	1 150	5.6	3 925	71	821	415	1.4	10.2
Hancock County	14 697	11 093	177	1 165	396	472	1 394	5.5	13 781	173	916	21	1.4	8.8
Harrison County	29 988	22 574	297	2 051	625	1 095	3 346	5.6	27 009	429	2 979	176	3.0	14.0
Marion County	25 491	18 816	320	2 151	572	729	2 903	5.5	22 667	313	2 824	268	2.6	12.4
Marshall County	15 630	11 850	214	1 204	351	257	1 754	5.5	14 051	205	1 579	368	1.9	9.2
Mineral County	10 930	7 571	449	705	191	334	1 680	5.7	9 981	140	949	183	1.7	7.3
Monongalia County	31 563	17 243	629	4 140	1 685	2 305	5 561	5.3	29 087	465	2 476	222	1.8	8.0
Ohio County	23 229	14 012	931	3 918	1 195	1 937	1 236	5.5	20 646	230	2 583	109	2.4	13.1
Pleasants County	3 134	2 190	13	122	29	63	717	5.6	2 769	59	365	151	1.7	8.7
Preston County	12 137	8 660	69	409	248	111	2 640	5.6	10 619	212	1 518	530	2.0	10.6
Ritchie County	4 936	3 661	43	104	80	17	1 031	5.6	3 928	91	1 008	561	2.5	6.9
Taylor County	6 528	4 847	99	288	129	181	984	5.5	5 741	105	787	105	3.1	11.4
Tucker County	3 900	2 895	54	157	74	43	677	5.7	3 017	32	883	426	2.2	13.7
Tyler County	4 441	3 448	39	96	44	59	755	5.8	3 709	56	732	310	3.1	9.5
Wetzel County	8 129	5 942	63	349	154	192	1 429	5.7	7 303	144	826	171	1.6	9.7
Wood County	37 620	28 073	355	2 949	1 007	1 738	3 498	5.7	34 168	417	3 452	276	2.3	10.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksburg city	9 241	6 554	134	1 365	309	715	164	5.5	7 944	69	1 297	19	5.0	18.0
Fairmont city	9 958	6 937	168	1 698	369	582	204	5.4	8 677	82	1 281	44	4.0	13.6
Morgantown city	10 422	5 212	128	2 914	740	1 081	347	5.3	9 588	133	834	14	2.4	7.3
Moundsville city	4 618	3 377	63	563	50	141	424	5.2	4 258	52	360	9	2.2	9.4
Parkersburg city	16 341	11 612	189	2 227	531	1 197	585	5.4	14 463	137	1 878	49	3.4	11.4
Vienno city	4 825	4 004	35	222	147	299	118	6.0	4 514	28	311	23	1.9	9.7
Weirton city	9 642	7 475	125	1 022	301	605	114	5.6	9 138	74	504	13	1.4	6.8
Wheeling city	17 128	9 328	882	3 658	1 063	1 849	348	5.3	15 038	164	2 090	46	2.6	13.6
District 2	263 693	182 341	4 096	14 065	6 696	10 074	46 421	5.5	230 330	4 226	33 363	11 464	2.2	9.4
COUNTY														
Berkeley County	25 385	15 747	796	1 431	878	1 279	5 254	5.5	22 350	501	3 035	1 410	2.1	8.0
Braxton County	5 708	3 990	45	134	66	47	1 426	5.5	4 950	140	758	268	1.8	9.0
Calhoun County	3 446	2 458	37	46	35	28	842	5.6	2 978	79	468	132	1.8	6.7
Clay County	4 359	3 055	28	51	21	20	1 184	5.2	3 627	128	732	289	1.2	8.2
Gilmer County	3 243	2 296	35	85	38	37	752	5.6	2 717	78	526	145	3.0	10.3
Hampshire County	8 817	6 303	42	167	131	46	2 128	5.3	6 182	163	2 635	1 909	2.8	6.8
Hardy County	5 573	4 029	47	102	67	18	1 310	5.5	4 286	78	1 287	853	1.7	7.2
Jackson County	10 571	7 326	57	464	222	157	2 345	5.7	9 645	170	926	190	1.4	7.3
Jefferson County	14 606	10 109	457	671	422	688	2 259	5.7	12 914	330	1 692	628	2.7	6.2
Kanawha County	92 747	63 629	1 848	8 073	3 402	5 786	10 009	5.6	84 713	1 140	8 034	238	2.2	10.7
Lewis County	7 454	5 254	71	286	123	432	1 288	5.6	6 615	124	839	190	2.3	8.3
Mason County	10 932	7 612	54	321	184	261	2 500	5.4	9 603	163	1 329	205	2.9	11.7
Morgan County	6 757	5 136	38	203	74	69	1 237	5.3	4 731	78	2 026	1 422	2.9	12.7
Nicholas County	11 235	7 757	63	158	80	202	2 975	5.6	9 970	208	1 265	301	1.7	8.0
Pendleton County	4 516	2 985	48	142	34	7	1 300	5.3	3 061	47	1 455	1 021	1.8	11.2
Putnam County	16 884	12 297	225	470	375	250	3 267	5.8	15 695	243	1 189	97	2.3	6.6
Randolph County	12 548	8 869	88	645	331	311	2 304	5.6	10 366	201	2 182	1 117	1.5	9.0
Roane County	6 611	4 863	56	228	62	91	1 311	5.7	5 740	134	871	242	2.3	7.7
Upshur County	9 506	6 858	52	349	127	318	1 802	5.6	8 245	179	1 261	378	2.7	10.4
Wirt County	2 795	1 768	9	39	24	27	928	4.9	1 942	42	853	429	1.9	9.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city	28 111	17 377	740	4 522	1 564	3 479	429	5.5	25 306	272	2 805	76	3.1	10.6
Cross Lanes COP	4 465	3 101	120	249	247	348	400	6.0	4 211	42	254	13	2.8	6.4
Martinsburg city	6 670	3 484	621	1 103	512	786	164	5.2	6 040	105	630	14	2.6	9.9
St. Albans city	5 189	4 119	183	472	138	216	61	5.7	4 853	32	336	8	2.2	8.6
South Charleston city	6 640	4 591	131	914	430	484	90	5.7	6 126	29	514	12	2.7	10.1
District 3	259 458	181 573	3 289	11 556	6 258	8 682	48 100	5.5	227 237	5 407	32 221	5 927	2.2	10.2
COUNTY														
Boone County	10 705	6 906	107	245	98	120	3 229	5.4	9 656	236	1 049	57	1.8	10.9
Cobell County	43 596	29 100	544	4 799	2 276	3 475	3 402	5.6	39 146	469	4 450	139	2.6	10.4
Fayette County	20 841	15 948	192	723	379	473	3 126	5.4	18 292	422	2 549	204	2.5	10.6
Greenbrier County	16 757	11 985	172	712	409	342	3 137	5.5	13 775	231	2 982	1 268	2.3	9.7
Lincoln County	8 429	5 962	52	117	61	51	2 186	5.3	7 647	302	782	54	1.0	9.0
Logan County	16 848	11 840	332	458	391	420	3 407	5.4	15 425	521	1 423	33	1.9	8.5
McDowell County	15 330	10 380	479	412	228	321	3 510	5.3	12 880	555	2 450	41	2.1	14.5
Mercer County	28 426	19 223	298	1 420	610	1 172	5 703	5.6	25 390	494	3 036	119	2.6	10.9
Mingo County	13 087	8 191	160	448	245	496	3 547	5.3	11 830	522	1 257	49	1.7	11.6
Monroe County	5 994	4 406	37	75	32	20	1 424	5.6	4 749	95	1 245	586	2.2	6.5
Pocahontas County	5 579	3 863	28	131	38	73	1 446	5.5	3 628	82	1 951	1 425	1.9	6.7
Raleigh County	33 278	24 793	577	926	899	908	5 175	5.5	29 483	592	3 795	517	2.7	9.5
Summers County	6 769	4 879	104	363	42	124	1 257	5.4	5 240	122	1 529	786	2.4	11.3
Wayne County	16 991	12 815	110	482	300	402	2 882	5.5	15 626	346	1 365	90	1.3	7.7
Webster County	5 072	3 586	23	51	68	96	1 248	5.2	3 996	108	1 076	537	1.4	8.7
Wyoming County	11 756	7 696	74	194	182	189	3 421	5.4	10 474	310	1 282	22	1.6	12.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beckley city	8 917	6 478	328	662	536	750	163	5.5	7 848	128	1 069	20	3.8	10.3
Bluefield city	6 007	4 691	80	603	217	286	130	6.0	5 237	88	770	7	5.1	14.3
Huntington city	26 674	17 153	301	4 244	1 580	2 730	666	5.4	23 419	254	3 255	78	3.5	11.4

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	510 058	419 900	2.63	6.0	350 059	185 276	136 802	18 904	5 391	2 807	879	31 200	47 900	69 400
District 1 -----	170 769	145 924	2.62	6.1	123 016	67 344	47 108	5 881	1 607	838	238	31 300	46 700	67 400
COUNTY														
Barbour County -----	4 523	3 678	2.61	5.9	2 611	1 887	661	48	8	6	1	22 100	35 200	53 000
Braoke County -----	8 017	7 209	2.65	5.9	6 594	3 921	2 413	205	32	18	5	29 900	44 100	61 600
Doddridge County -----	2 161	1 747	2.67	6.0	884	680	194	9	1	—	—	20 800	33 800	48 300
Grant County -----	3 197	2 468	2.66	6.0	1 825	916	830	61	10	6	2	34 600	49 900	66 300
Hancock County -----	10 573	9 464	2.62	5.9	8 654	4 964	3 319	289	53	22	7	31 700	45 600	63 400
Harrison County -----	19 996	17 630	2.60	6.1	15 271	8 679	5 422	743	266	136	25	29 600	45 000	67 600
Marion County -----	17 123	14 959	2.55	5.9	12 876	7 952	4 359	410	95	50	10	27 700	42 300	60 900
Marshall County -----	10 941	9 631	2.66	5.9	8 071	5 041	2 780	191	38	12	9	29 700	42 700	59 000
Mineral County -----	7 736	6 506	2.69	6.1	5 459	2 792	2 425	198	26	12	6	34 000	49 300	67 700
Monongalia County -----	18 061	13 990	2.62	6.1	12 049	3 731	6 127	1 426	444	230	91	44 700	64 600	91 100
Ohio County -----	13 770	12 165	2.55	6.3	11 023	5 703	4 259	624	244	154	39	32 700	48 800	70 300
Pleasants County -----	2 204	1 688	2.66	6.0	1 272	616	596	45	13	2	—	35 700	51 100	68 300
Preston County -----	8 638	6 704	2.74	6.0	4 991	2 953	1 852	141	28	14	3	28 500	44 200	61 800
Ritchie County -----	3 142	2 543	2.57	6.1	1 557	1 207	322	26	1	—	—	18 900	32 400	47 700
Taylor County -----	4 376	3 687	2.63	5.8	2 916	2 172	685	45	10	3	1	20 500	34 200	50 500
Tucker County -----	2 425	2 005	2.56	6.2	1 613	1 109	422	55	18	5	4	24 800	38 200	56 000
Tyler County -----	3 043	2 536	2.65	6.1	1 787	1 089	659	32	5	1	1	26 600	43 200	59 600
Wetzel County -----	5 643	4 626	2.65	6.0	3 580	1 778	1 593	177	26	5	1	31 400	50 200	70 100
Wood County -----	25 200	22 688	2.61	6.2	19 983	10 154	8 190	1 156	289	161	33	35 500	49 500	70 400
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksburg city -----	5 011	4 804	2.34	6.3	4 529	2 895	1 440	106	51	34	3	28 800	41 700	59 200
Fairmont city -----	5 632	5 361	2.33	6.1	5 013	3 127	1 686	139	36	22	3	29 100	42 500	60 600
Morgantown city -----	4 254	3 942	2.41	6.7	3 704	830	2 143	486	151	76	18	51 900	69 500	94 100
Moundsville city -----	2 916	2 629	2.42	5.7	2 443	1 820	600	15	3	3	2	27 900	38 100	50 400
Parkersburg city -----	9 102	8 695	2.39	6.2	8 233	5 187	2 640	292	76	30	8	30 900	42 600	60 000
Vienna city -----	3 448	3 363	2.52	6.5	3 208	1 353	1 442	241	87	74	11	40 500	55 300	76 200
Weirton city -----	6 628	6 437	2.52	6.1	6 063	3 205	2 542	237	45	29	5	35 500	48 400	66 100
Wheeling city -----	9 212	8 277	2.47	6.3	7 711	4 199	2 810	387	177	110	28	31 200	47 000	68 000
District 2 -----	170 223	138 089	2.62	6.1	112 661	47 631	51 941	8 656	2 641	1 354	438	38 000	55 600	77 800
COUNTY														
Berkeley County -----	16 313	12 427	2.69	5.9	10 887	2 571	6 145	1 532	410	195	34	51 200	70 600	94 800
Broxton County -----	3 854	2 881	2.60	5.9	1 727	1 108	549	55	6	6	3	23 000	39 300	58 600
Calhoun County -----	2 284	1 735	2.65	5.9	818	640	166	7	4	—	1	21 400	33 200	47 100
Clay County -----	2 758	1 978	2.74	5.6	1 166	894	252	18	2	—	—	17 700	33 000	48 600
Gilmer County -----	1 939	1 481	2.62	6.0	790	470	285	28	4	2	1	25 400	42 100	61 700
Hampshire County -----	5 014	3 859	2.66	5.8	2 680	1 320	1 200	124	22	13	1	35 900	50 500	69 500
Hordy County -----	3 524	2 647	2.59	5.9	1 823	931	789	73	19	9	2	34 400	49 300	67 700
Jackson County -----	7 559	5 901	2.70	6.1	4 272	2 037	1 993	178	38	17	9	37 800	51 400	69 000
Jefferson County -----	9 286	7 859	2.75	6.3	6 816	1 047	3 435	1 346	628	298	62	61 300	84 100	119 700
Konowho County -----	58 022	50 216	2.53	6.2	45 800	18 379	22 210	3 317	1 022	610	262	40 200	56 400	77 200
Lewis County -----	4 618	3 763	2.60	6.0	2 829	1 792	930	88	16	3	—	27 300	42 200	60 300
Mason County -----	7 534	5 811	2.62	5.7	4 468	2 600	1 722	111	26	6	3	30 500	44 800	62 400
Morgan County -----	3 927	3 193	2.57	5.9	2 495	870	1 316	252	42	14	1	42 800	61 900	83 400
Nicholas County -----	8 093	5 877	2.70	5.8	4 569	2 826	1 513	180	26	11	13	25 900	42 300	61 900
Pendleton County -----	2 428	1 867	2.60	6.1	1 111	530	528	41	7	5	—	31 500	51 600	69 300
Putnam County -----	13 067	10 547	2.76	6.1	8 829	2 782	4 789	848	271	113	26	45 300	62 700	85 800
Randolph County -----	7 720	6 287	2.61	6.1	5 101	2 859	1 884	250	57	39	12	31 500	46 000	67 600
Roone County -----	4 478	3 588	2.62	6.0	2 072	1 467	551	41	10	2	1	23 200	36 600	54 200
Upshur County -----	6 226	5 057	2.68	6.1	3 770	2 030	1 533	162	30	10	5	35 500	47 900	66 300
Wirt County -----	1 579	1 115	2.71	5.7	638	478	151	5	1	1	2	23 200	36 300	50 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city -----	14 035	13 472	2.39	6.7	12 608	4 054	5 695	1 492	648	492	227	43 400	66 100	96 700
Cross Lanes COP -----	3 077	2 744	2.76	6.7	2 586	473	1 677	335	76	22	3	54 700	70 200	91 900
Martinsburg city -----	3 160	2 978	2.43	6.3	2 810	1 099	1 368	235	75	28	5	41 500	57 400	80 000
St. Albons city -----	3 530	3 457	2.37	6.3	3 253	1 202	1 833	173	28	13	4	44 900	55 400	70 500
South Charleston city -----	4 114	3 694	2.30	6.4	3 482	1 021	2 126	264	55	14	2	47 500	61 100	78 800
District 3 -----	169 066	135 887	2.64	5.9	114 382	70 301	37 753	4 367	1 143	615	203	25 500	41 900	62 100
COUNTY														
Boone County -----	7 366	5 170	2.69	5.7	4 341	2 623	1 541	140	22	14	1	25 900	41 800	62 600
Cobell County -----	25 309	22 580	2.53	6.4	20 015	9 197	8 822	1 281	397	246	72	36 500	52 800	73 000
Foyette County -----	13 974	11 887	2.57	5.8	10 334	7 704	2 276	253	65	25	11	21 600	34 500	50 500
Greenbrier County -----	10 420	8 499	2.52	6.0	6 757	3 950	2 322	322	85	58	20	28 300	44 000	66 000
Lincoln County -----	5 896	4 422	2.77	5.6	2 901	1 930	896	64	5	5	1	22 000	38 200	57 200
Logan County -----	11 287	8 804	2.81	5.8	7 787	4 722	2 602	346	76	35	6	25 600	42 100	62 600
McDowell County -----	10 136	7 573	2.72	5.6	6 766	6 148	565	46	5	—	2	15 000	15 800	29 000
Mercer County -----	19 369	15 171	2.56	6.0	12 936	7 510	4 671	502	143	81	29	28 500	44 600	64 400
Mingo County -----	8 610	6 014	2.90	5.6	5 268	3 314	1 617	247	65	23	2	22 000	39 400	62 500
Monroe County -----	4 002	3 103	2.57	5.8	1 975	1 264	659	47	4	1	—	29 700	42 500	59 300
Pocahontos County -----	2 879	2 186	2.45	5.9	1 455	915	472	53	12	3	—	26 700	42 000	59 000
Raleigh County -----	22 268	1												

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State -----	178 499	79 485	2.33	4.6	146 057	88 872	53 411	3 312	267	195	151	221	295	393	
District 1 -----	60 221	24 180	2.24	4.5	51 017	31 120	18 443	1 155	151	148	155	221	293	130	
COUNTY															
Barbour County -----	1 312	741	2.54	4.9	983	826	151	5	—	1	127	177	229	3	
Brooke County -----	2 114	859	2.23	4.4	1 835	1 361	458	15	1	—	144	198	253	1	
Doddridge County -----	462	338	2.65	5.4	213	183	30	—	—	—	114	157	222	1	
Grant County -----	728	368	2.41	4.9	507	415	90	2	—	—	122	178	233	3	
Hancock County -----	3 208	1 285	2.25	4.5	2 865	1 831	1 020	12	1	1	163	221	274	9	
Harrison County -----	7 013	3 442	2.33	4.7	5 793	4 059	1 670	57	7	—	151	205	269	10	
Marion County -----	5 544	2 498	2.24	4.6	4 575	3 145	1 385	42	2	1	144	201	272	13	
Marshall County -----	3 110	1 411	2.35	4.5	2 658	2 097	556	5	—	—	126	182	240	7	
Mineral County -----	2 245	934	2.37	4.7	1 918	1 368	514	34	2	—	133	196	263	1	
Monongalia County -----	11 026	2 762	2.05	4.3	10 105	3 360	5 702	793	111	139	222	297	397	19	
Ohio County -----	6 876	1 811	1.97	4.1	6 118	3 988	2 062	57	9	2	145	209	282	23	
Pleasants County -----	565	278	2.46	4.7	411	321	89	—	1	—	110	178	242	—	
Preston County -----	1 981	1 007	2.52	4.9	1 414	1 150	257	6	—	1	115	176	235	5	
Ritchie County -----	786	467	2.57	5.2	466	433	32	1	—	—	105	147	195	—	
Taylor County -----	1 365	689	2.43	4.7	1 056	913	141	2	—	—	110	159	213	2	
Tucker County -----	592	318	2.33	5.1	411	337	71	3	—	—	100—	168	231	—	
Tyler County -----	666	410	2.49	5.1	447	380	65	2	—	—	117	171	225	1	
Wetzel County -----	1 660	814	2.49	4.9	1 221	896	317	8	—	—	106	183	256	2	
Wood County -----	8 968	3 748	2.26	4.5	8 021	4 057	3 833	111	17	3	179	249	304	30	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Clarksburg city -----	2 933	1 253	2.06	4.4	2 670	1 918	745	6	1	—	157	208	261	2	
Fairmont city -----	3 045	1 123	2.05	4.4	2 753	1 813	905	33	1	1	152	208	281	7	
Margantown city -----	5 334	1 105	2.05	4.3	5 180	1 551	2 861	549	88	131	232	306	423	12	
Moundsville city -----	1 342	602	2.31	4.2	1 227	991	234	2	—	—	142	188	238	3	
Parkersburg city -----	5 361	2 109	2.16	4.4	4 995	2 567	2 369	46	11	2	179	247	299	22	
Vienna city -----	1 066	453	2.03	4.5	990	455	509	24	2	—	202	259	323	1	
Weirton city -----	2 510	851	2.10	4.5	2 354	1 290	1 046	17	1	—	176	239	285	3	
Wheeling city -----	5 826	1 296	1.88	4.0	5 302	3 477	1 773	43	7	2	142	207	281	22	
District 2 -----	60 107	26 605	2.34	4.6	49 100	26 440	20 976	1 580	80	24	159	239	325	152	
COUNTY															
Berkeley County -----	6 037	2 091	2.36	4.5	5 365	2 097	3 013	241	11	3	201	284	378	63	
Braxton County -----	1 096	670	2.63	4.9	623	522	99	2	—	—	122	175	227	3	
Calhoun County -----	694	432	2.63	5.0	394	329	60	5	—	—	100—	145	200	1	
Clay County -----	869	583	2.78	4.9	481	437	44	—	—	—	100—	140	188	4	
Gilmer County -----	778	467	2.59	5.0	522	387	132	3	—	—	124	193	253	—	
Hampshire County -----	1 168	608	2.48	4.9	792	605	181	4	1	1	110	179	246	2	
Hardy County -----	762	425	2.35	5.0	502	416	81	4	—	1	129	186	234	2	
Jackson County -----	2 086	908	2.51	4.8	1 546	895	635	16	—	—	126	226	298	3	
Jefferson County -----	3 628	1 566	2.48	4.6	3 078	1 142	1 674	241	16	5	209	294	379	9	
Kanawha County -----	26 691	10 718	2.18	4.5	23 784	11 151	11 685	893	45	10	177	259	340	41	
Lewis County -----	1 997	1 004	2.39	4.7	1 485	1 238	240	7	—	—	115	174	229	2	
Mason County -----	2 069	1 070	2.48	4.7	1 497	1 244	242	8	—	3	120	177	231	4	
Morgan County -----	804	350	2.32	4.7	642	414	220	8	—	—	138	217	281	4	
Nicholas County -----	1 877	1 035	2.52	4.9	1 294	991	291	11	1	—	126	186	246	—	
Pendleton County -----	633	366	2.52	5.2	361	266	94	1	—	—	147	190	255	1	
Putnam County -----	2 628	1 200	2.48	4.7	2 064	902	1 057	101	4	—	201	265	347	3	
Randolph County -----	2 646	1 183	2.35	4.7	2 097	1 460	619	18	—	—	145	202	268	4	
Raone County -----	1 262	718	2.64	5.0	861	672	186	3	—	—	114	173	241	1	
Upshur County -----	2 019	995	2.42	4.7	1 505	1 081	407	14	2	1	139	200	260	3	
Wirt County -----	363	216	2.48	4.9	207	191	16	—	—	—	101	149	204	2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Charleston city -----	11 271	3 255	1.98	4.3	10 618	5 004	4 980	589	37	8	166	261	355	20	
Cross Lanes CDP -----	1 134	320	2.10	4.4	1 066	210	808	44	2	2	260	308	362	4	
Martinsburg city -----	2 880	844	2.16	4.2	2 746	1 143	1 488	106	9	—	190	275	373	56	
St. Albans city -----	1 323	606	2.13	4.6	1 237	495	712	29	1	—	204	276	332	—	
South Charleston city -----	2 012	761	2.06	4.5	1 890	714	1 141	35	—	—	211	276	346	4	
District 3 -----	58 171	28 700	2.43	4.6	45 940	31 312	13 992	577	36	23	137	205	273	111	
COUNTY															
Baane County -----	2 290	1 257	2.61	4.8	1 729	1 309	414	6	—	—	128	196	249	4	
Cabell County -----	13 837	4 792	2.12	4.4	12 475	6 700	5 443	308	17	7	172	241	309	19	
Fayette County -----	4 318	2 481	2.49	4.7	3 376	2 638	718	17	2	1	119	180	242	10	
Greenbrier County -----	3 355	1 730	2.34	4.8	2 532	1 845	656	24	1	6	132	192	259	6	
Lincoln County -----	1 751	1 058	2.85	4.7	1 066	916	148	2	—	—	120	172	224	6	
Lagan County -----	4 138	2 457	2.67	4.6	3 220	2 342	862	14	1	1	131	196	257	8	
McDowell County -----	2 744	1 605	2.73	4.8	2 028	1 902	124	1	—	—	100—	139	186	6	
Mercer County -----	6 021	2 579	2.32	4.6	4 953	3 352	1 566	32	1	2	155	212	273	18	
Mingo County -----	3 220	1 569	2.68	4.6	2 405	1 786	596	21	1	1	118	193	252	3	
Monroe County -----	747	484	2.62	5.2	418	361	54	2	1	—	104	151	217	2	
Pacahontas County -----	749	457	2.38	5.1	461	354	97	9	1	—	111	177	245	2	
Raleigh County -----	7 215	3 895	2.45	4.7	5 751	3 586	2 035	121	7	2	145	218	292	13	
Summers County -----	1 221	653	2.41	4.8	852	696	156	—	—	—	106	166	230	3	
Wayne County -----	3 653	1 999	2.47	4.6	2 709	1 843	852	12	2	—	156	213	271	9	
Webster County -----	865	559	2.57	4.9	524	452	69	2	1	—	100—	144	214	—	
Wyoming County -----	2 047	1 125	2.70	4.8	1 441	1 230	202	6	—	3	110	164	221	2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Beckley city -----	3 010	1 354	2.17	4.5	2 621	1 425	1 106	87	3	—	164	239	317	8	
Bluefield city -----	1 571	710	2.29	4.6	1 393	891	483	19	—	—	143	213	287	4	
Huntington city -----	10 053	3 263	2.02	4.3	9 365	5 251	3 898	200	11	5	169	235	296	12	

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of only race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	688 557	664 100	20 941	965	2 147	404	2 785	661 849	20 854	935	2 087	47
District 1	230 990	225 974	3 534	353	997	132	1 081	225 049	3 520	347	976	17
COUNTY												
Barbour County	5 835	5 719	45	58	9	4	31	5 690	45	58	9	2
Brooke County	10 131	10 040	70	7	8	6	24	10 021	69	7	8	2
Oodridge County	2 623	2 612	—	9	2	—	4	2 608	—	9	2	—
Grant County	3 925	3 869	45	6	4	1	13	3 857	45	6	4	—
Hancock County	13 781	13 366	367	13	23	12	67	13 312	367	12	23	—
Harrison County	27 009	26 529	361	37	56	26	299	26 262	357	35	53	3
Morion County	22 667	21 854	726	38	36	13	117	21 752	725	37	35	1
Marshall County	14 051	13 960	41	14	30	6	92	13 877	41	13	28	—
Mineral County	9 981	9 692	268	7	12	2	28	9 673	265	7	8	—
Monongalia County	29 087	27 811	581	58	606	31	221	27 631	577	57	598	3
Ohio County	20 646	19 865	664	15	97	5	42	19 829	664	15	96	—
Pleasants County	2 769	2 767	—	1	—	1	3	2 764	—	1	—	1
Preston County	10 619	10 580	22	11	4	2	26	10 556	22	11	4	—
Ritchie County	3 928	3 922	3	3	—	—	2	3 920	3	3	—	—
Taylor County	5 741	5 695	29	8	6	3	21	5 677	29	8	5	1
Tucker County	3 017	3 010	1	1	4	1	8	3 003	1	1	4	—
Tyler County	3 709	3 691	2	10	4	2	4	3 689	2	10	4	—
Wetzel County	7 303	7 277	6	6	12	2	11	7 268	6	6	12	—
Wood County	34 168	33 715	303	51	84	15	68	33 660	302	51	83	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Clarksburg city	7 944	7 645	266	9	16	8	115	7 539	264	8	16	2
Fairmont city	8 677	8 107	522	23	18	7	50	8 066	521	22	18	—
Morgantown city	9 588	8 846	310	18	397	17	98	8 767	309	18	394	2
Moundsville city	4 258	4 226	21	4	5	2	53	4 175	21	4	5	—
Parkersburg city	14 463	14 183	222	25	27	6	25	14 164	221	25	27	1
Vienno city	4 514	4 469	23	3	17	2	8	4 462	23	3	17	1
Weirton city	9 138	8 728	376	6	21	7	36	8 699	376	6	21	—
Wheeling city	15 038	14 334	616	13	72	3	27	14 311	616	13	71	—
District 2	230 330	221 895	7 354	318	595	168	841	221 269	7 317	306	581	16
COUNTY												
Berkeley County	22 350	21 409	799	36	65	41	117	21 338	794	35	63	3
Braxton County	4 950	4 913	26	6	3	2	8	4 906	26	6	3	1
Colhoun County	2 978	2 967	1	4	6	—	4	2 963	1	4	6	—
Clay County	3 627	3 622	—	4	—	1	6	3 617	—	4	—	—
Gilmer County	2 717	2 700	6	5	6	—	5	2 695	6	5	6	—
Hampshire County	6 182	6 125	31	12	5	9	29	6 107	30	12	4	—
Hardy County	4 286	4 195	80	6	1	4	22	4 176	80	6	1	1
Jackson County	9 645	9 611	9	14	9	2	16	9 599	8	13	9	—
Jefferson County	12 914	11 928	894	32	28	32	131	11 836	888	29	28	2
Kanawha County	84 713	78 941	5 266	100	355	51	292	78 724	5 244	97	348	8
Lewis County	6 615	6 577	8	17	11	2	23	6 559	8	16	9	—
Mason County	9 603	9 537	32	12	22	—	15	9 522	32	12	22	—
Morgan County	4 731	4 679	34	10	4	4	19	4 664	34	9	4	1
Nicholas County	9 970	9 944	1	12	8	5	17	9 932	1	12	8	—
Pendleton County	3 061	3 000	58	—	2	1	9	2 993	57	—	2	—
Putnam County	15 695	15 610	41	14	27	3	52	15 563	40	14	26	—
Randolph County	10 366	10 287	38	13	23	5	40	10 254	38	11	23	—
Roane County	5 740	5 720	1	10	7	2	11	5 712	1	10	6	—
Upshur County	8 245	8 190	27	11	13	4	23	8 171	27	11	13	—
Wirt County	1 942	1 940	2	—	—	—	2	1 938	2	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Charleston city	25 306	21 879	3 151	49	208	19	123	21 790	3 137	49	204	3
Cross Lanes COP	4 211	4 052	104	6	42	7	21	4 038	103	5	42	2
Martinsburg city	6 040	5 516	470	8	26	20	46	5 494	465	8	26	1
St. Albans city	4 853	4 768	73	1	10	1	15	4 755	72	1	10	—
South Charleston city	6 126	5 889	205	5	22	5	23	5 876	202	3	22	—
District 3	227 237	216 231	10 053	294	555	104	863	215 531	10 017	282	530	14
COUNTY												
Boone County	9 656	9 547	85	14	4	6	17	9 535	85	14	4	1
Cobell County	39 146	37 311	1 588	43	176	28	146	37 198	1 588	41	170	3
Fayette County	18 292	17 063	1 151	19	50	9	91	16 989	1 147	17	48	—
Greenbrier County	13 775	13 224	508	18	19	6	50	13 183	505	18	18	1
Lincoln County	7 647	7 632	3	8	3	1	13	7 621	3	8	2	—
Logan County	15 425	14 828	506	22	55	14	91	14 761	503	20	50	—
McDowell County	12 880	11 060	1 802	12	4	2	67	11 005	1 792	12	4	—
Mercer County	25 390	23 739	1 525	39	82	5	94	23 661	1 519	36	78	2
Mingo County	11 830	11 470	331	11	16	2	40	11 432	331	11	16	—
Monroe County	4 749	4 675	63	9	—	2	13	4 664	63	9	—	—
Pocahontas County	3 628	3 588	30	8	1	1	11	3 578	30	8	1	—
Raleigh County	29 483	27 075	2 230	47	113	18	122	26 978	2 225	45	110	3
Summers County	5 240	5 088	136	9	6	1	27	5 067	131	9	5	1
Wayne County	15 626	15 578	9	18	19	2	41	15 540	9	18	18	—
Webster County	3 996	3 987	—	4	3	2	8	3 979	—	4	3	2
Wyoming County	10 474	10 366	86	13	4	5	32	10 340	86	12	3	1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Beckley city	7 848	6 193	1 558	16	71	10	44	6 165	1 554	15	69	1
Bluefield city	5 237	4 149	1 064	9	15	—	20	4 133	1 061	8	15	—
Huntington city	23 419	21 779	1 495	29	95	21	100	21 701	1 495	29	92	2

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District				
	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE				
All persons	1 793 477	598 056	597 921	597 500
Urban	647 853	268 409	226 374	153 070
Inside urbanized area	388 726	143 657	163 224	81 845
Outside urbanized area	259 127	124 752	63 150	71 225
Rural	1 145 624	329 647	371 547	444 430
Farm	23 753	7 672	10 270	5 811
ANCESTRY				
All persons	1 793 477	598 056	597 921	597 500
Ancestry specified	1 455 728	500 942	483 045	471 741
Single ancestry	953 862	285 767	322 249	345 846
Multiple ancestry	501 866	215 175	160 796	125 895
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	337 749	97 114	114 876	125 759
Total ancestries reported	1 957 594	716 117	643 841	597 636
Arab	5 535	2 614	1 735	1 186
Austrian	1 993	1 197	546	250
Belgian	1 189	606	400	183
Canadian	1 027	371	357	299
Czech	2 787	1 506	567	714
Danish	1 332	559	452	321
Dutch	74 877	30 443	23 732	20 702
English	269 823	91 708	94 855	83 260
Finnish	452	244	106	102
French (except Basque)	40 158	15 313	13 791	11 054
French Canadian	3 673	1 002	1 478	1 193
German	469 033	198 654	167 452	102 927
Greek	4 325	2 536	853	936
Hungarian	9 248	5 106	1 385	2 757
Irish	348 686	129 017	112 655	107 014
Italian	71 835	41 607	15 180	15 048
Lithuanian	2 225	1 171	621	433
Norwegian	2 598	856	1 261	481
Polish	30 864	20 561	5 685	4 618
Portuguese	487	174	179	134
Romanian	749	451	151	147
Russian	5 006	2 547	1 364	1 095
Scotch-Irish	54 222	21 313	17 330	15 579
Scotch-Irish	34 173	12 728	12 708	8 737
Slovak	11 267	8 515	1 680	1 072
Subsaharan African	714	265	146	303
Swedish	6 856	2 801	2 260	1 795
Swiss	3 956	1 826	1 737	393
Ukrainian	1 514	1 022	303	189
United States or American	268 036	52 130	87 613	128 293
Welsh	16 896	7 886	5 481	3 529
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	665	212	184	269
Yugoslavian	2 670	2 055	375	240
Other ancestries	208 723	57 121	69 219	82 383
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP				
Persons under 18 years	444 206	141 571	149 418	153 217
Citizen	443 578	141 253	149 223	153 102
Native	443 398	141 222	149 152	153 024
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	180	31	71	78
Foreign born, not a citizen	628	318	195	115
Persons 18 years and over	1 349 271	456 485	448 503	444 283
Citizen	1 343 463	453 737	446 785	442 941
Native	1 334 367	449 642	444 220	440 505
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	9 096	4 095	2 565	2 436
Foreign born, not a citizen	5 808	2 748	1 718	1 342
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	503 028	165 418	169 031	168 579
With own children under 18 years	236 731	75 376	79 836	81 519
Number of own children under 18 years	411 181	131 595	138 012	141 574
Married-couple families	412 671	136 640	139 681	136 350
With own children under 18 years	191 544	61 510	64 408	65 626
Number of own children under 18 years	337 498	109 471	112 821	115 206
Female householder, no husband present	70 949	22 525	22 913	25 511
With own children under 18 years	36 673	11 299	12 285	13 089
Number of own children under 18 years	60 509	18 355	20 136	22 018
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	675 852	228 167	225 924	221 761
Never married	172 510	61 506	55 321	55 683
Now married, except separated	426 793	141 529	144 339	140 925
Separated	8 223	2 640	2 995	2 588
Widowed	20 189	7 189	6 511	6 489
Divorced	48 137	15 303	16 758	16 076
Females 15 years and over	756 464	254 557	249 088	252 819
Never married	140 837	51 459	44 086	45 292
Now married, except separated	424 809	140 576	143 499	140 734
Separated	11 012	3 481	3 870	3 661
Widowed	116 273	38 828	35 759	41 686
Divorced	63 533	20 213	21 874	21 446
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	321	274	351	342
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 481	1 445	1 444	1 555
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 011	1 993	1 952	2 089

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	1 793 477	598 056	597 921	597 500
Native	1 777 765	590 864	593 372	593 529
Born in State of residence	1 386 139	446 963	454 393	484 783
Born in a different State	386 327	141 868	137 093	107 366
Born abroad	5 299	2 033	1 886	1 380
Foreign born	15 712	7 192	4 549	3 971
Naturalized citizen	9 276	4 126	2 636	2 514
Not a citizen	6 436	3 066	1 913	1 457
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Persons 5 years and over	1 686 932	563 179	560 222	563 531
Speak a language other than English	44 203	18 824	13 342	12 037
Do not speak English "very well"	13 594	5 787	4 278	3 529
Linguistically isolated	3 621	1 848	918	855
Speak Spanish	13 337	4 907	4 665	3 765
Do not speak English "very well"	4 348	1 440	1 639	1 269
Linguistically isolated	750	282	277	191
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	4 370	1 927	1 389	1 054
Do not speak English "very well"	1 766	935	498	333
Linguistically isolated	774	479	147	148
Linguistically isolated households	2 586	1 205	691	690
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	436 513	150 549	136 794	149 170
Preprimary school	21 680	7 693	7 761	6 226
Public school	15 738	5 132	5 529	5 077
Elementary or high school	317 541	100 333	104 136	113 072
Public school	304 544	94 426	100 433	109 685
College	97 292	42 523	24 897	29 872
Public college	83 320	36 711	20 119	26 490
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 171 766	390 367	394 348	387 051
Less than 9th grade	196 319	52 753	63 844	79 722
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	202 208	60 760	65 205	76 243
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	429 123	151 414	146 940	130 769
Some college, no degree	155 089	54 625	52 762	47 702
Associate degree	44 509	17 385	14 087	13 037
Bachelor's degree	88 136	31 595	32 977	23 564
Graduate or professional degree	56 382	21 835	18 533	16 014
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.0	70.9	67.3	59.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	13.7	13.1	10.2
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	1 686 932	563 179	560 222	563 531
Same house	1 083 370	361 213	347 330	374 827
Different house in the United States	598 623	199 930	211 224	187 469
Same county	369 277	120 819	126 406	122 052
Different county	229 346	79 111	84 818	65 417
Same State	105 368	35 132	38 460	31 776
Different State	123 978	43 979	46 358	33 641
Northeast	21 445	11 876	6 676	2 893
Midwest	30 686	11 837	8 950	9 899
South	63 441	17 558	27 324	18 559
West	8 406	2 708	3 408	2 290
Puerto Rico	73	8	30	35
U.S. outlying area	45	—	45	—
Elsewhere	4 821	2 028	1 593	1 200
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	659 136	233 417	236 137	189 582
Car, truck, or van	600 082	211 220	214 987	173 875
Drive alone	493 164	177 200	172 568	143 396
Carpooled	106 918	34 020	42 419	30 479
Public transportation	7 237	2 311	3 727	1 199
Walked	29 511	12 206	8 870	8 435
Other means	5 854	1 892	1 968	1 994
Worked at home	16 452	5 788	6 585	4 079
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.0	19.2	22.2	21.8
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE				
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	210 941	73 452	72 179	65 310
May 1975 or later service only	17 899	6 031	6 664	5 204
September 1980 or later service only	10 402	3 554	3 673	3 175
Served 2 or more years	8 621	2 886	3 073	2 662
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	55 996	18 666	19 187	18 143
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	3 417	1 009	1 325	1 083
February 1955 to July 1964 only	23 626	8 279	8 125	7 222
Korean conflict, no World War II	31 332	10 671	10 987	9 674
Korean conflict and World War II	4 502	1 664	1 631	1 207
World War II, no Korean conflict	72 016	26 263	23 504	22 249
World War I	500	206	183	111
Other service	1 653	663	573	417
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 127 017	377 447	377 069	372 501
With a mobility or self-care limitation	65 783	18 613	19 577	27 593
With a mobility limitation	40 123	9 576	11 332	19 215
In labor force	4 066	1 276	1 350	1 440
With a self-care limitation	43 364	13 297	12 947	17 120
With a work disability	142 245	37 513	42 837	61 895
In labor force	35 248	11 415	12 153	11 680
Prevented from working	94 320	22 230	26 429	45 661
No work disability	984 772	339 934	334 232	310 606
In labor force	688 223	241 381	243 391	203 451
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	257 887	89 365	82 542	85 980
With a mobility or self-care limitation	65 423	21 943	19 915	23 565
With a mobility limitation	53 777	17 171	16 731	19 875
With a self-care limitation	37 081	12 817	11 258	13 006

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 404 900	474 000	466 078	464 822
In labor force	744 032	260 522	262 785	220 725
Civilian labor force	742 227	259 983	262 039	220 205
Employed	671 085	237 670	239 882	193 533
Unemployed	71 142	22 313	22 157	26 672
Females 16 years and over	743 198	250 607	244 678	247 913
In labor force	316 810	111 977	113 142	91 691
Civilian labor force	316 624	111 957	113 038	91 629
Employed	289 101	102 847	104 462	81 792
Unemployed	27 523	9 110	8 576	9 837
With own children under 6 years	94 695	31 787	32 605	30 303
In labor force	45 818	16 576	16 884	12 358
With own children 6 to 17 years only	143 514	44 099	47 394	52 021
In labor force	85 771	27 971	30 634	27 166
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	98 681	33 303	34 699	30 679
Both parents in labor force	43 474	16 053	16 001	11 420
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	27 485	8 291	9 618	9 576
Parent in labor force	14 196	4 556	5 704	3 936
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	240 919	76 964	78 721	85 234
Both parents in labor force	122 407	42 337	43 738	36 332
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	60 879	18 125	20 624	22 130
Parent in labor force	40 070	13 054	14 420	12 596
Persons 16 to 19 years	114 623	40 151	34 552	39 920
Nat enrolled in school	25 539	7 574	8 592	9 373
Unemployed or not in labor force	14 900	4 034	4 764	6 102
Not high school graduate	12 446	3 243	4 151	5 052
Employed	2 851	756	1 112	983
Unemployed	2 419	641	741	1 037
Nat in labor force	7 164	1 846	2 289	3 029
CLASS OF WORKER				
Employed persons 16 years and over	671 085	237 670	239 882	193 533
Private wage and salary workers	507 485	183 393	180 125	143 967
Local government workers	43 333	14 362	15 332	13 639
State government workers	54 337	18 842	18 847	16 648
Federal government workers	21 047	6 332	8 503	6 212
Self-employed workers	41 259	13 510	15 658	12 091
Unpaid family workers	3 624	1 231	1 417	976
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	671 085	237 670	239 882	193 533
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	147 672	52 919	52 535	42 218
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	60 085	20 330	22 748	17 007
Professional specialty occupations	87 587	32 589	29 787	25 211
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	193 291	67 297	71 919	54 075
Technicians and related support occupations	22 647	8 289	8 420	5 938
Sales occupations	75 803	26 009	26 374	23 420
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	94 841	32 999	37 125	24 717
Service occupations	94 796	35 016	31 648	28 132
Private household occupations	2 800	978	1 005	817
Protective service occupations	9 534	3 213	3 233	3 090
Service occupations, except protective and household	82 460	30 825	27 410	24 225
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13 684	4 079	6 124	3 483
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	97 468	33 763	33 687	30 018
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	124 172	44 596	43 969	35 607
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	43 298	17 702	15 676	9 920
Transportation and material moving occupations	44 989	14 137	15 103	15 749
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35 885	12 757	13 190	9 938
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over	671 085	237 670	239 882	193 533
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	48 916	14 411	13 003	21 502
Construction	46 855	14 571	20 146	12 138
Manufacturing	99 741	42 010	37 163	20 568
Nondurable goods	43 865	16 985	19 207	7 673
Durable goods	55 876	25 025	17 956	12 895
Transportation	29 765	9 591	9 778	10 396
Communications and other public utilities	23 573	7 869	10 368	5 336
Wholesale trade	22 541	6 757	9 186	6 598
Retail trade	122 822	44 077	41 046	37 699
Finance, insurance, and real estate	30 235	9 779	12 516	7 940
Business and repair services	22 569	8 002	8 610	5 957
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	27 975	9 767	9 157	9 051
Professional and related services	166 407	61 939	55 569	48 899
Health services	66 747	25 422	21 887	19 438
Educational services	66 293	24 799	20 560	20 934
Other professional and related services	33 367	11 718	13 122	8 527
Public administration	29 686	8 897	13 340	7 449
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	804 953	284 722	284 478	235 753
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	629 282	215 621	228 100	185 561
50 to 52 weeks	410 145	143 741	152 451	113 953
40 to 49 weeks	85 102	27 215	29 972	27 915
27 to 39 weeks	41 639	13 764	14 821	13 054
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	78 874	32 285	24 992	21 597
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989				
No workers	104 566	30 640	30 306	43 620
Mean family income (dollars)	15 154	16 338	15 802	13 872
1 worker	168 727	54 409	55 144	59 174
Mean family income (dollars)	27 718	28 192	27 879	27 132
2 or more workers	229 735	80 369	83 581	65 785
Mean family income (dollars)	41 258	41 900	41 917	39 635

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	688 727	231 534	230 094	227 099
Less than \$5,000	73 017	22 371	21 346	29 300
\$5,000 to \$9,999	95 610	31 209	29 631	34 770
\$10,000 to \$14,999	88 178	28 458	27 623	32 097
\$15,000 to \$24,999	141 362	47 024	47 301	47 037
\$25,000 to \$34,999	103 944	36 205	36 858	30 881
\$35,000 to \$49,999	100 567	35 510	35 658	29 399
\$50,000 to \$74,999	62 048	22 654	22 589	16 805
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13 414	4 666	5 100	3 648
\$100,000 or more	10 587	3 437	3 988	3 162
Median (dollars)	20 795	21 903	22 253	18 166
Mean (dollars)	27 115	27 869	28 553	24 890
Families	503 028	165 418	169 031	168 579
Less than \$5,000	35 697	9 826	9 915	15 956
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45 196	12 904	14 435	17 857
\$10,000 to \$14,999	56 196	17 021	17 711	21 464
\$15,000 to \$24,999	108 434	35 169	35 980	37 285
\$25,000 to \$34,999	87 813	30 318	30 614	26 881
\$35,000 to \$49,999	90 454	31 751	31 487	27 216
\$50,000 to \$74,999	57 479	21 064	20 679	15 736
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12 289	4 283	4 627	3 379
\$100,000 or more	9 470	3 082	3 583	2 805
Median (dollars)	25 602	27 220	26 917	22 250
Mean (dollars)	31 290	32 656	32 655	28 580
Nonfamily households	185 699	66 116	61 063	58 520
Median (dollars)	10 349	10 563	11 266	9 106
Mean (dollars)	15 200	15 347	16 420	13 761
Per capita income (dollars)	10 520	10 920	11 083	9 557
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	10 569	10 981	11 142	9 583
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	688 727	231 534	230 094	227 099
With earnings	481 788	166 521	168 424	146 843
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 330	29 671	30 281	27 852
With Social Security income	237 054	78 250	73 961	84 843
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 533	7 589	7 403	7 594
With public assistance income	66 925	18 289	20 704	27 932
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 545	3 440	3 436	3 695
With retirement income	147 570	48 159	46 617	52 794
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 286	7 035	7 873	6 998
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	31 290	32 656	32 655	28 580
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 898	32 315	32 420	28 098
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 638	32 942	32 865	29 031
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 174	35 542	35 513	31 430
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 039	36 576	36 624	32 042
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 424	34 695	34 562	30 863
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 399	17 274	16 950	15 131
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 485	11 773	12 622	10 168
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 657	22 811	21 953	20 361
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	503 028	165 418	169 031	168 579
With related children under 18 years	251 349	79 752	84 621	86 976
With related children under 5 years	86 245	28 614	30 194	27 437
Married-couple families	412 671	136 640	139 681	136 350
With related children under 18 years	199 146	63 729	66 938	68 479
With related children under 5 years	69 875	23 404	24 517	21 954
Female householder, no husband present	70 949	22 525	22 913	25 511
With related children under 18 years	42 238	12 910	14 103	15 225
With related children under 5 years	13 272	4 178	4 450	4 644
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	225 227	81 468	74 925	68 834
Nonfamily householder	185 699	66 116	61 063	58 520
Persons 65 years and over	90 901	32 532	28 253	30 116
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 755 331	581 714	586 911	586 706
Persons under 18 years	439 107	139 856	147 433	151 818
Persons under 5 years	105 496	34 538	37 301	33 657
Related children under 18 years	436 708	139 091	146 544	151 073
Related children 5 to 17 years	331 212	104 553	109 243	117 416
Persons 65 years and over	257 887	89 365	82 542	85 980
Persons 75 years and over	103 261	36 404	32 817	34 040
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	80 485	22 242	24 080	34 163
Percent below poverty level	16.0	13.4	14.2	20.3
With related children under 18 years	58 277	15 905	17 371	25 001
With related children under 5 years	25 383	7 357	7 738	10 288
Married-couple families	47 843	12 620	14 349	20 874
With related children under 18 years	31 936	8 163	9 318	14 455
With related children under 5 years	14 673	3 983	4 410	6 280
Female householder, no husband present	28 203	8 370	8 335	11 498
With related children under 18 years	23 222	6 888	7 039	9 295
With related children under 5 years	9 495	3 004	2 864	3 627
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	78 048	28 624	23 887	25 537
Nonfamily householder	54 538	19 003	16 569	18 966
Persons 65 years and over	27 531	9 215	9 137	9 179
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	345 093	100 655	103 188	141 250
Percent below poverty level	19.7	17.3	17.6	24.1
Persons under 18 years	115 073	31 069	34 348	49 656
Persons under 5 years	33 408	9 364	10 288	13 756
Related children under 18 years	112 942	30 405	33 542	48 995
Related children 5 to 17 years	79 534	21 041	23 254	35 239
Persons 65 years and over	43 194	13 877	14 512	14 805
Persons 75 years and over	21 438	7 166	7 351	6 921
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	154 992	45 505	43 359	66 128
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	453 466	134 707	137 841	180 918
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	759 545	232 407	239 422	287 716

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District	West Virginia					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	1 726 023	55 398	3 099	7 505	7 892	583 711	9 312	1 335	3 168	3 443
Male	830 205	25 760	1 507	3 538	3 892	280 212	4 669	634	1 465	1 740
Female	895 818	29 638	1 592	3 967	4 000	303 499	4 643	701	1 703	1 703
Under 5 years	101 381	4 302	151	565	536	33 642	867	97	235	190
5 to 9 years	115 080	4 286	208	585	698	38 033	742	98	243	292
10 to 14 years	128 716	4 502	218	643	700	40 260	680	87	182	304
15 to 19 years	135 667	5 024	329	830	927	47 401	867	142	379	431
20 to 24 years	113 169	4 030	344	777	769	41 907	862	159	454	431
25 to 34 years	253 068	8 076	576	1 064	1 211	83 913	1 458	270	567	387
35 to 44 years	261 676	7 345	401	1 342	1 197	86 914	1 270	220	494	509
45 to 54 years	186 063	4 502	348	1 011	660	62 146	725	96	328	306
55 to 64 years	171 718	4 522	255	464	634	57 497	725	66	218	246
65 to 74 years	151 847	4 720	143	201	339	52 902	620	33	64	245
75 to 84 years	84 559	3 069	97	21	185	30 529	351	46	2	85
85 years and over	23 079	1 020	29	2	36	8 567	145	21	2	17
3 and 4 years	42 359	1 805	63	267	159	13 614	332	36	110	57
16 years and over	1 354 618	41 392	2 454	5 551	5 811	463 231	6 940	1 028	2 453	2 594
18 years and over	1 301 477	39 435	2 312	5 230	5 450	446 149	6 687	956	2 359	2 428
21 years and over	1 219 715	36 255	2 135	4 654	4 831	414 421	5 898	892	1 979	2 085
60 years and over	348 263	11 287	395	458	895	122 093	1 553	127	189	499
62 years and over	314 167	10 379	344	319	767	110 755	1 389	116	122	433
Median age	35.6	32.1	31.1	29.0	27.6	35.7	29.3	29.0	26.7	26.9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	487 001	13 430	756	1 581	1 667	162 164	2 202	348	639	709
With own children under 18 years	228 351	6 824	414	1 019	808	73 624	1 157	201	365	341
Married-couple families	403 467	7 041	529	1 446	1 349	134 477	1 274	234	612	554
With own children under 18 years	186 920	3 328	270	938	635	60 382	616	123	360	274
Female householder, no husband present	65 080	5 508	181	108	272	21 644	752	95	12	127
With own children under 18 years	33 305	3 134	129	70	161	10 764	454	76	5	61
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	415 707	16 017	843	3 227	2 733	145 525	2 823	359	1 536	1 295
Preprimary	20 482	906	57	172	110	7 350	205	33	91	25
Elementary or high school	303 566	11 311	602	1 579	1 855	97 778	1 614	269	488	817
College	91 659	3 800	184	1 476	768	40 397	1 004	57	957	453
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 132 010	33 254	1 849	4 105	4 262	382 468	5 294	752	1 675	1 795
Less than 9th grade	191 094	4 485	406	260	547	51 820	624	203	75	214
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	194 287	7 250	372	200	719	59 500	1 032	135	61	256
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	416 791	11 091	600	501	1 260	149 081	1 890	209	193	632
Some college, no degree	148 789	5 562	239	365	755	53 406	915	109	160	286
Associate degree	42 964	1 242	112	180	231	17 007	276	55	42	87
Bachelor's degree	84 796	2 352	40	891	389	30 916	283	18	358	159
Graduate or professional degree	53 289	1 272	80	1 708	361	20 738	274	23	786	161
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.0	64.7	57.9	88.8	70.3	70.9	68.7	55.1	91.9	73.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.2	10.9	6.5	63.3	17.6	13.5	10.5	5.5	68.3	17.8
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 354 618	41 392	2 454	5 551	5 811	463 231	6 940	1 028	2 453	2 594
In labor force	718 957	20 035	1 256	3 248	3 235	254 737	3 712	520	1 385	1 333
Civilian labor force	717 275	19 937	1 250	3 243	3 214	254 231	3 699	514	1 385	1 319
Employed	650 109	16 485	967	3 052	2 945	232 752	3 064	389	1 313	1 216
Unemployed	67 166	3 452	283	191	269	21 479	635	125	72	103
Not in labor force	635 661	21 357	1 198	2 303	2 576	208 494	3 228	508	1 068	1 261
Females 16 years and over	715 867	22 580	1 308	3 016	2 971	245 149	3 430	562	1 301	1 279
In labor force	304 731	9 858	561	1 389	1 422	109 457	1 616	247	563	536
Civilian labor force	304 576	9 832	561	1 384	1 422	109 437	1 616	247	563	536
Employed	278 941	8 237	415	1 264	1 266	100 658	1 389	185	523	478
Unemployed	25 635	1 595	146	120	156	8 779	227	62	40	58
Not in labor force	411 136	12 722	747	1 627	1 549	135 692	1 814	315	738	743
Persons 16 to 19 years	109 439	4 108	261	669	780	38 856	784	117	324	368
Not enrolled in school	24 498	901	99	25	174	7 400	119	45	10	57
Unemployed or not in labor force	14 117	603	91	9	95	3 916	77	37	4	34
Not high school graduate	11 829	523	70	17	120	3 157	45	37	4	49
Employed	2 770	66	—	8	56	749	7	—	—	23
Unemployed	2 324	77	13	5	14	626	2	13	—	—
Not in labor force	6 723	380	57	4	50	1 782	36	24	4	26
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	664 067	21 075	1 086	2 168	2 496	226 645	3 343	484	960	1 086
Less than \$5,000	68 122	4 244	251	345	435	21 388	645	113	212	138
\$5,000 to \$9,999	90 873	4 266	221	194	309	30 354	576	128	121	174
\$10,000 to \$14,999	84 932	3 001	125	178	278	27 908	460	54	33	119
\$15,000 to \$24,999	137 154	3 754	178	227	470	46 315	503	67	124	248
\$25,000 to \$34,999	100 929	2 616	140	210	372	35 333	520	70	64	160
\$35,000 to \$49,999	98 235	1 969	109	215	304	35 013	381	38	62	103
\$50,000 to \$74,999	60 800	910	57	281	188	22 320	189	14	131	70
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13 016	226	5	139	74	4 562	56	—	41	40
\$100,000 or more	10 006	89	—	488	66	2 252	13	—	172	34
Mean income (dollars)	27 226	18 904	18 165	77 792	27 253	27 818	20 740	16 027	71 200	27 454
Per capita income (dollars)	10 574	7 416	6 508	23 658	9 805	10 918	7 970	5 830	22 940	9 244

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	West Virginia					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families -----	487 001	13 430	756	1 581	1 667	162 164	2 202	348	639	709
With related children under 18 years -----	241 735	7 987	447	1 044	834	77 788	1 344	201	386	355
With related children under 5 years -----	82 683	2 957	207	353	324	27 751	592	88	164	150
Married-couple families -----	403 467	7 041	529	1 446	1 349	134 477	1 274	234	612	554
With related children under 18 years -----	194 041	3 768	281	959	642	62 488	708	123	381	274
With related children under 5 years -----	68 115	1 261	134	330	266	22 825	340	58	162	117
Female householder, no husband present -----	65 080	5 508	181	108	272	21 644	752	95	12	127
With related children under 18 years -----	38 199	3 782	144	74	175	12 291	534	76	5	75
With related children under 5 years -----	11 669	1 515	64	14	58	3 936	210	30	2	33
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 690 983	52 907	2 995	7 153	7 432	568 408	8 671	1 305	2 898	3 192
Persons under 18 years -----	419 759	15 701	755	2 275	2 372	135 924	2 576	356	809	996
Persons under 5 years -----	100 421	4 216	148	565	524	33 319	851	97	235	184
Persons 65 years and over -----	248 929	8 448	269	224	549	88 103	1 084	100	68	347
Persons 75 years and over -----	99 233	3 877	126	23	210	35 849	482	67	4	102
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	75 805	4 185	267	171	296	21 367	637	128	103	119
With related children under 18 years -----	54 601	3 352	187	99	186	15 281	475	96	49	87
With related children under 5 years -----	23 694	1 527	99	47	100	7 040	239	44	32	44
Married-couple families -----	46 484	1 071	127	119	224	12 283	189	55	89	91
With related children under 18 years -----	31 068	710	67	65	124	7 968	116	31	44	64
With related children under 5 years -----	14 279	306	35	39	69	3 863	74	14	30	28
Female householder, no husband present -----	25 152	2 866	130	40	68	7 915	384	63	5	28
With related children under 18 years -----	20 578	2 483	118	31	58	6 491	329	63	5	23
With related children under 5 years -----	8 263	1 161	64	5	31	2 825	147	30	2	16
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	323 528	19 058	1 080	1 067	1 941	96 612	2 886	470	576	676
Persons under 18 years -----	106 458	7 887	337	193	814	29 629	1 150	163	75	223
Persons under 5 years -----	30 736	2 508	68	65	245	8 822	454	35	47	55
Persons 65 years and over -----	40 805	2 261	84	40	102	13 492	341	32	8	52
Persons 75 years and over -----	20 284	1 127	23	2	57	6 998	149	15	2	33

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	574 433	19 829	798	2 299	2 392	567 879	26 257	966	2 038	2 057
Male	278 347	9 483	425	1 084	1 236	271 646	11 608	448	989	916
Female	296 086	10 346	373	1 215	1 156	296 233	14 649	518	1 049	1 141
Under 5 years	35 868	1 563	38	162	245	31 871	1 872	16	168	101
5 to 9 years	38 888	1 467	59	190	231	38 159	2 077	51	152	175
10 to 14 years	42 430	1 684	49	289	222	46 026	2 138	82	172	174
15 to 19 years	41 190	1 889	71	263	289	47 076	2 268	116	188	207
20 to 24 years	35 342	1 612	59	112	181	35 920	1 556	126	211	157
25 to 34 years	88 074	3 064	153	262	498	81 081	3 554	153	235	326
35 to 44 years	88 201	2 806	82	457	329	86 561	3 269	99	391	359
45 to 54 years	63 429	1 821	151	333	150	60 488	1 956	101	350	204
55 to 64 years	57 535	1 428	82	154	156	56 686	2 369	107	92	232
65 to 74 years	49 211	1 272	35	65	29	49 734	2 828	75	72	65
75 to 84 years	27 119	909	19	12	59	26 911	1 809	32	7	41
85 years and over	7 146	314	—	—	3	7 366	561	8	—	16
3 and 4 years	15 388	676	11	59	74	13 357	797	16	98	28
16 years and over	448 815	14 741	626	1 575	1 644	442 572	19 711	800	1 523	1 573
18 years and over	432 133	14 046	593	1 442	1 514	423 195	18 702	763	1 429	1 508
21 years and over	408 683	12 813	575	1 359	1 388	396 611	17 544	668	1 316	1 358
60 years and over	112 653	3 154	104	150	151	113 517	6 580	164	119	245
62 years and over	100 939	2 923	87	94	123	102 473	6 067	141	103	211
Median age	35.6	31.0	33.7	31.5	25.6	35.4	34.1	31.1	31.3	31.8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	163 235	4 984	194	482	549	161 602	6 244	214	460	409
With own children under 18 years	76 569	2 735	112	341	313	78 158	2 932	101	313	154
Married-couple families	136 319	2 667	138	452	445	132 671	3 100	157	382	350
With own children under 18 years	62 634	1 327	71	320	232	63 904	1 385	76	258	129
Female householder, no husband present	20 803	2 008	47	24	92	22 633	2 748	39	72	53
With own children under 18 years	10 921	1 294	32	15	81	11 620	1 386	21	50	19
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	129 760	5 692	209	893	785	140 422	7 502	275	798	653
Preprimary	7 423	244	7	53	51	5 709	457	17	28	34
Elementary or high school	99 087	4 054	171	648	612	106 701	5 643	162	443	426
College	23 250	1 394	31	192	122	28 012	1 402	96	327	193
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	380 715	11 614	522	1 283	1 224	368 827	16 346	575	1 147	1 243
Less than 9th grade	62 372	1 264	69	113	125	76 902	2 597	134	72	208
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	62 829	2 161	83	77	250	71 958	4 057	154	62	213
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	142 502	3 945	222	216	287	125 208	5 256	169	92	341
Some college, no degree	50 344	2 172	43	148	215	45 039	2 475	87	57	254
Associate degree	13 550	1 429	37	71	81	12 407	537	20	67	63
Bachelor's degree	31 586	1 090	19	263	180	22 294	979	3	270	50
Graduate or professional degree	17 532	553	49	395	86	15 019	445	8	527	114
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.1	70.5	70.9	85.2	69.4	59.6	59.3	49.9	88.3	66.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.9	14.1	13.0	51.3	21.7	10.1	8.7	1.9	69.5	13.2
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	448 815	14 741	626	1 575	1 644	442 572	19 711	800	1 523	1 573
In labor force	252 618	8 594	386	930	1 106	211 602	7 729	350	933	796
Civilian labor force	251 897	8 569	386	930	1 099	211 147	7 669	350	928	796
Employed	231 058	7 407	319	875	1 020	186 299	6 014	259	864	709
Unemployed	20 839	1 162	67	55	79	24 848	1 655	91	64	87
Not in labor force	196 197	6 147	240	645	538	230 970	11 982	450	590	777
Females 16 years and over	235 495	7 837	329	895	776	235 223	11 313	417	820	916
In labor force	108 095	4 352	178	407	487	87 179	3 890	136	419	399
Civilian labor force	107 991	4 352	178	407	487	87 148	3 864	136	414	399
Employed	100 099	3 762	145	365	447	78 184	3 086	85	376	341
Unemployed	7 892	590	33	42	40	8 964	778	51	38	58
Not in labor force	127 400	3 485	151	488	289	148 044	7 423	281	401	517
Persons 16 to 19 years	32 758	1 515	45	180	239	37 825	1 809	99	165	173
Not enrolled in school	8 059	503	9	5	70	9 039	279	45	10	47
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 397	353	9	5	31	5 804	253	45	—	30
Not high school graduate	3 837	302	—	5	33	4 835	176	33	8	38
Employed	1 064	41	—	—	22	957	18	—	8	11
Unemployed	685	51	—	5	8	1 013	24	—	—	6
Not in labor force	2 079	210	—	—	3	2 862	134	33	—	21
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	221 453	7 646	300	538	748	215 969	10 086	302	670	662
Less than \$5,000	19 912	1 328	49	39	124	26 822	2 271	89	94	173
\$5,000 to \$9,999	28 266	1 278	53	11	54	32 253	2 412	40	62	81
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26 543	1 004	26	5	86	30 481	1 537	45	31	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	45 683	1 502	36	46	140	45 156	1 749	75	57	82
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35 693	1 001	58	90	116	29 703	1 095	12	56	96
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34 592	913	44	98	114	28 630	675	27	55	87
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22 019	488	29	53	67	16 461	233	14	97	51
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 936	107	5	46	20	3 518	63	—	52	14
\$100,000 or more	3 809	25	—	150	27	2 945	51	—	166	5
Mean income (dollars)	28 668	21 311	23 633	88 523	30 544	25 125	16 472	16 161	78 620	23 204
Per capita income (dollars)	11 145	8 330	8 543	21 622	9 351	9 643	6 529	5 764	27 070	11 271

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	163 235	4 984	194	482	549	161 602	6 244	214	460	409
With related children under 18 years.....	81 022	3 055	120	345	318	82 925	3 588	126	313	161
With related children under 5 years.....	28 925	1 095	72	87	136	26 007	1 270	47	102	38
Married-couple families	136 319	2 667	138	452	445	132 671	3 100	157	382	350
With related children under 18 years.....	65 031	1 459	72	320	232	66 522	1 601	86	258	136
With related children under 5 years.....	23 915	476	42	71	113	21 375	445	34	97	36
Female householder, no husband present	20 803	2 008	47	24	92	22 633	2 748	39	72	53
With related children under 18 years.....	12 554	1 468	39	19	81	13 354	1 780	29	50	19
With related children under 5 years.....	3 862	555	21	10	23	3 871	750	13	2	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	564 233	19 079	792	2 270	2 350	558 342	25 157	898	1 985	1 890
Persons under 18 years	140 433	5 678	199	857	871	143 402	7 447	200	609	505
Persons under 5 years	35 515	1 521	35	162	245	31 587	1 844	16	168	95
Persons 65 years and over	80 067	2 337	54	77	91	80 759	5 027	115	79	111
Persons 75 years and over	31 646	1 140	19	12	62	31 738	2 255	40	7	46
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	22 671	1 314	47	19	62	31 767	2 234	92	49	115
With related children under 18 years.....	16 240	1 054	34	14	50	23 080	1 823	57	36	49
With related children under 5 years.....	7 256	445	21	3	37	9 398	843	34	12	19
Married-couple families	14 020	290	7	11	46	20 181	592	65	19	87
With related children under 18 years.....	9 102	184	—	11	34	13 998	410	36	10	26
With related children under 5 years.....	4 340	59	—	—	24	6 076	173	21	9	17
Female householder, no husband present	7 317	962	40	8	16	9 920	1 520	27	27	24
With related children under 18 years.....	6 160	834	34	3	16	7 927	1 320	21	23	19
With related children under 5 years.....	2 465	373	21	3	13	2 973	641	13	—	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	96 606	5 971	278	196	650	130 310	10 201	332	295	615
Persons under 18 years	31 689	2 433	88	52	352	45 140	4 304	86	66	239
Persons under 5 years	9 520	737	17	—	126	12 394	1 317	16	18	64
Persons 65 years and over	13 854	618	19	21	38	13 459	1 302	33	11	12
Persons 75 years and over	7 024	327	—	—	22	6 262	651	8	—	2

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present							
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over			Percent with own children under 18 years						
					Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"				
The State	1 793 477	.9	1 777 765	78.0	1 686 932	35.8	9 129	30.8	35 074	30.7	503 028	47.1	412 671	46.4	70 949	51.7
District 1	598 056	1.2	590 864	75.6	563 179	35.9	3 391	31.3	15 433	30.6	165 418	45.6	136 640	45.0	22 525	50.2
COUNTY																
Barbour County	15 699	.5	15 618	82.1	14 742	31.6	44	—	156	40.4	4 356	47.8	3 471	47.3	682	51.5
Brooke County	26 992	1.5	26 577	61.6	25 670	29.5	97	36.1	1 071	26.2	7 623	42.9	6 448	43.9	857	38.0
Doddridge County	6 994	.8	6 936	82.4	6 581	39.9	38	13.2	68	38.2	1 997	51.4	1 733	51.7	197	46.2
Grant County	10 428	.3	10 398	70.2	9 787	35.2	28	50.0	148	41.2	2 977	48.0	2 509	48.1	355	44.8
Hancock County	35 233	2.2	34 444	51.2	33 397	29.8	437	36.4	1 856	34.4	10 282	42.6	8 688	41.7	1 296	52.7
Harrison County	69 371	3.9	68 770	86.1	65 278	35.1	451	29.9	1 752	23.5	19 447	45.3	16 006	45.0	2 676	48.9
Marion County	57 249	1.0	56 685	85.3	54 173	32.3	307	25.7	1 303	26.7	15 969	43.5	12 891	42.6	2 534	47.6
Marshall County	37 556	.8	37 075	84.7	35 124	31.5	156	28.8	963	28.1	10 513	45.1	8 717	44.9	1 426	47.1
Mineral County	26 697	.5	26 571	43.9	25 010	36.4	142	33.1	389	30.3	7 583	46.2	6 366	46.1	927	45.0
Monongalia County	75 509	3.2	73 105	66.6	71 417	49.0	463	39.7	3 342	34.0	17 655	46.4	14 571	46.3	2 361	51.2
Ohio County	50 871	1.6	50 064	75.3	47 910	36.8	339	23.9	1 687	33.1	13 611	43.8	10 635	41.9	2 392	54.7
Pleasants County	7 546	.4	7 518	74.8	7 118	32.4	49	71.4	125	48.0	2 077	49.3	1 707	48.3	282	52.8
Preston County	29 037	.4	28 917	78.6	27 184	30.0	157	32.5	336	30.1	8 362	50.0	7 139	50.9	925	45.5
Ritchie County	10 233	.3	10 201	85.2	9 655	35.7	40	17.5	108	22.2	2 961	45.7	2 434	44.7	386	51.6
Taylor County	15 144	.3	15 092	87.4	14 166	29.9	50	24.0	276	27.2	4 271	46.5	3 452	46.5	604	47.5
Tucker County	7 728	.2	7 714	81.7	7 299	34.3	16	18.8	114	21.9	2 188	47.0	1 896	48.5	221	42.5
Tyler County	9 796	.4	9 759	85.9	9 191	31.9	92	15.2	109	29.4	2 839	44.6	2 444	44.0	311	48.9
Wetzel County	19 258	.2	19 220	84.4	18 056	30.0	74	13.5	217	20.7	5 448	46.2	4 638	44.8	597	59.1
Wood County	86 915	.8	86 200	79.9	81 421	38.7	411	35.8	1 413	31.7	25 259	46.2	20 895	44.7	3 496	54.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Clarksburg city	18 035	1.2	17 819	85.9	17 076	37.5	108	25.9	788	25.0	5 012	39.1	3 818	38.1	942	47.1
Fairmont city	20 210	1.7	19 861	81.1	19 251	39.5	84	38.1	620	25.2	5 285	36.8	3 974	36.6	1 143	45.7
Morgantown city	25 879	5.7	24 410	51.2	24 906	63.9	145	36.6	1 736	40.8	4 339	42.5	3 591	38.5	599	46.4
Moundsville city	10 753	.3	10 723	84.7	10 206	41.7	29	51.7	215	22.8	2 897	42.5	2 349	41.5	470	46.8
Parkersburg city	33 809	.8	33 537	81.3	31 766	43.5	130	33.1	586	38.6	9 501	41.9	7 226	38.8	1 838	53.0
Vienno city	10 862	.9	10 767	75.0	10 281	33.8	44	40.9	194	25.8	3 206	43.7	2 774	37.5	326	49.7
Warton city	22 124	3.4	21 369	52.9	21 011	29.9	263	29.7	1 707	34.0	6 557	38.7	5 463	37.3	911	50.3
Wheeling city	34 881	1.6	34 318	75.7	32 939	37.4	190	22.1	1 268	34.1	9 307	41.7	7 016	39.1	1 910	53.2
District 2	597 921	.8	593 372	76.6	560 222	38.0	3 073	32.8	10 269	31.9	169 031	47.2	139 681	46.1	22 913	53.6
COUNTY																
Berkeley County	59 253	1.0	58 662	57.8	54 881	47.6	403	25.8	1 504	33.5	16 393	50.8	13 531	49.2	2 011	59.6
Brown County	12 998	.2	12 970	85.9	12 126	33.5	37	37.8	168	38.5	9 724	46.9	8 273	49.0	526	38.6
Calhoun County	9 983	.3	9 845	83.4	9 383	37.0	83	30.0	199	33.0	2 848	49.3	1 819	48.4	335	51.0
Clay County	7 469	.7	7 417	88.6	6 283	31.2	65	49.4	178	64.1	2 017	54.1	2 264	53.0	452	60.0
Glenn County	16 498	.7	16 393	81.8	15 232	38.3	88	100.0	223	32.9	4 672	48.5	4 006	47.6	248	47.2
Hampshire County	10 977	.6	10 933	45.3	10 267	37.8	48	33.0	123	26.9	4 672	46.8	4 006	45.3	454	50.4
Hardy County	25 938	.3	25 854	61.3	24 267	37.4	109	52.1	169	35.5	3 190	42.2	2 721	42.7	331	46.8
Jackson County	35 926	1.7	35 329	84.1	33 407	32.7	245	17.8	280	19.3	7 667	47.9	6 628	45.9	841	67.5
Jefferson County	207 619	1.0	205 535	84.2	195 430	36.7	1 147	32.7	752	34.0	9 457	49.2	7 870	47.3	1 138	59.5
Kanawha County	17 223	.3	17 165	88.1	16 223	36.8	67	35.5	4 322	32.4	58 948	44.6	47 084	43.1	9 788	51.7
Lewis County	25 178	.4	25 083	70.9	23 706	32.4	55	29.9	258	31.8	4 746	46.6	3 811	45.8	677	49.0
Mason County	12 128	.9	12 018	49.5	11 449	39.6	65	7.3	203	17.0	7 231	49.3	6 232	48.3	805	58.8
Morgan County	26 775	.4	26 643	89.3	25 042	32.3	152	3.1	206	34.0	3 558	41.1	3 107	40.7	363	42.1
Nicholas County	8 054	.2	8 034	59.9	7 527	34.4	8	23.7	440	25.9	7 814	50.2	6 548	49.6	1 056	53.7
Pendleton County	42 835	.5	42 608	83.1	39 933	39.7	8	—	61	—	2 308	45.3	1 959	45.4	256	44.1
Purman County	27 803	.3	27 654	83.8	26 147	38.5	171	29.0	553	35.4	12 690	50.7	11 075	50.3	1 214	56.7
Randolph County	15 120	.3	15 078	85.0	14 258	36.5	71	42.7	473	32.1	7 511	45.8	6 115	45.9	1 095	47.4
Roane County	22 867	.4	22 768	81.5	21 464	38.2	72	49.3	139	43.9	4 409	47.8	3 693	45.4	514	60.1
Upshur County	5 192	.2	5 184	86.8	4 855	31.4	7	48.6	236	22.9	6 118	50.8	5 245	49.2	692	62.1
Wirt County								—	52	53.8	1 474	45.0	1 327	46.5	117	40.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Charleston city	57 287	1.8	56 266	78.5	53 822	43.5	446	36.8	1 844	30.3	15 214	43.0	11 057	38.5	3 521	56.8
Cross Lanes CDP	10 878	1.4	10 725	79.1	10 142	39.8	72	5.6	260	32.3	3 246	47.6	2 782	46.3	362	57.7
Martinsburg city	14 073	1.7	13 835	64.3	13 168	47.8	446	9.9	446	35.9	3 709	46.0	2 904	44.5	665	52.9
St. Albans city	11 194	1.4	11 032	83.5	10 653	34.8	57	35.1	278	37.6	3 415	38.0	2 815	37.6	519	40.1
South Charleston city	13 645	1.0	13 513	80.0	12 850	40.7	69	60.9	238	31.1	3 952	40.4	3 094	36.2	754	56.1
District 3	597 500	.7	593 529	81.7	563 531	33.5	2 665	28.0	9 372	29.7	168 579	48.4	136 350	48.1	25 511	51.3

Table 18. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households				Female householder, no husband present					
				Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
						Total	Percent born in State of residence	Persons 5 to 17 years											
								Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			
District 3—Con.				COUNTY															
				25 870	.2	25 816	88.9	24 395	30.8	115	45.2	238	33.2	7 517	51.1	6 069	52.7	1 090	47.3
				96 827	1.2	95 656	78.1	91 491	42.6	414	22.5	2 100	31.8	26 421	44.0	21 217	42.7	4 364	52.0
				47 952	.8	47 549	85.3	45 479	33.3	231	21.2	867	28.5	13 238	47.2	10 451	46.3	2 218	49.6
				34 693	.8	34 427	78.0	32 742	31.4	95	36.8	471	37.6	9 949	44.6	8 097	43.7	1 351	51.7
				21 382	.2	21 337	89.0	20 096	31.9	96	36.8	471	37.6	9 949	44.6	8 097	43.7	1 351	51.7
				43 032	.7	42 727	88.2	40 652	28.7	235	46.4	663	32.1	12 219	51.3	9 749	52.5	1 988	46.4
				35 233	.4	35 090	81.3	33 089	27.4	157	22.9	469	24.5	9 757	51.3	7 586	51.8	1 702	52.6
				64 980	.8	64 464	78.4	61 427	35.4	295	38.3	1 075	32.2	18 469	46.5	14 949	46.2	2 867	49.7
				33 739	.3	33 646	71.2	31 526	29.4	136	25.7	34.2	34.2	9 371	56.3	7 578	56.8	1 881	57.1
				12 406	.2	12 380	72.5	11 667	34.1	65	32.3	172	25.0	3 619	46.3	3 033	47.1	374	39.6
				9 008	.3	8 984	81.5	8 467	34.8	39	59.0	84	27.4	2 649	41.5	2 169	41.1	351	41.0
				76 819	.8	76 169	83.6	72 450	32.6	474	7.2	1 694	22.1	21 847	49.6	17 915	49.5	3 137	54.8
				14 204	.8	14 093	81.8	13 465	35.8	28	39.0	250	52.0	3 856	44.7	3 090	45.3	553	42.9
				41 636	.2	41 543	80.0	39 237	32.6	136	39.0	411	34.8	12 144	47.3	10 157	46.5	1 658	53.9
				10 729	.1	10 716	88.9	10 044	31.3	10	30.0	74	16.2	3 119	49.2	2 366	47.8	519	54.9
				28 990	.2	28 932	88.6	27 304	24.6	139	28.8	267	26.6	8 346	53.3	6 838	53.7	1 184	51.3
				18 296	1.9	17 948	79.9	17 264	40.5	124	-	593	27.2	4 910	45.0	3 711	42.8	1 048	57.2
				12 756	1.4	12 578	71.1	12 022	31.7	83	49.4	265	36.2	3 479	41.2	2 608	41.3	770	49.6
				54 844	1.2	54 176	75.8	52 138	46.3	184	23.4	1 393	36.4	13 921	40.0	10 281	37.5	3 112	49.6

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	21 680	317 541	4.1	97 292	114 623	12 446	2 851	2 419	7 164	1 171 766	66.0	12.3	210 941	60 023
District 1 -----	7 693	100 333	5.9	42 523	40 151	3 243	756	641	1 846	390 367	70.9	13.7	73 452	21 862
COUNTY														
Borbour County -----	213	2 890	.2	842	1 154	118	28	43	47	10 001	59.8	10.1	1 685	564
Brooke County -----	315	4 569	8.1	2 083	1 801	61	14	19	28	18 004	71.6	12.2	3 647	1 132
Ooddridge County -----	77	1 279	.5	190	435	101	40	6	55	4 593	64.6	10.3	914	281
Grant County -----	112	1 925	2.5	292	660	42	21	2	19	6 820	60.2	8.6	941	243
Hancock County -----	554	5 878	6.0	1 788	2 138	113	48	12	53	24 218	72.5	8.9	4 833	1 422
Harrison County -----	905	12 154	4.6	2 914	4 148	461	92	91	278	46 448	70.6	13.5	8 821	2 882
Marion County -----	675	9 190	5.5	3 768	3 777	289	38	79	172	38 105	71.4	12.5	7 123	2 326
Marshall County -----	382	6 737	11.9	1 658	2 284	226	39	48	139	25 045	70.9	9.7	5 160	1 450
Mineral County -----	349	4 567	3.5	1 639	2 001	145	82	10	53	17 122	72.8	10.4	3 393	913
Monongalia County -----	855	10 240	5.9	16 550	7 825	341	129	36	176	42 959	75.4	28.1	6 991	1 858
Ohio County -----	851	7 640	20.9	3 946	3 168	278	53	68	157	34 472	75.1	18.4	6 824	2 378
Pleasants County -----	47	1 451	3.5	220	444	59	3	—	56	4 950	68.7	8.5	839	218
Preston County -----	313	5 706	1.3	781	1 815	148	13	29	106	18 628	62.7	8.3	3 237	931
Richie County -----	87	1 863	1.1	259	557	91	26	13	52	6 834	61.5	6.0	1 236	378
Taylor County -----	252	2 671	4.7	446	839	86	25	16	45	10 006	66.0	8.1	1 852	594
Tucker County -----	80	1 363	2.3	205	468	67	6	17	44	5 178	64.0	8.6	995	276
Tyler County -----	159	1 774	.8	349	552	56	16	6	34	6 451	68.7	9.0	1 271	394
Wetzel County -----	208	3 550	.5	646	1 251	109	5	42	62	12 545	70.1	10.4	2 300	617
Wood County -----	1 259	14 886	3.7	3 947	4 834	452	78	104	270	57 988	73.2	13.5	11 390	3 005
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksburg city -----	212	2 697	5.4	880	983	91	10	11	70	12 866	71.3	14.1	2 421	970
Fairmont city -----	212	2 580	8.0	2 140	1 489	96	6	38	52	13 570	74.3	16.6	2 648	1 009
Morgantown city -----	253	1 961	9.9	11 870	4 968	40	23	—	17	11 676	85.2	44.2	1 899	697
Moundsville city -----	99	1 692	12.2	384	610	101	10	5	86	7 580	64.4	8.7	1 521	451
Parkersburg city -----	450	5 157	5.4	1 432	1 679	192	24	47	121	23 402	69.2	12.8	4 547	1 399
Vienno city -----	210	1 689	4.7	545	573	37	21	6	10	7 556	81.9	20.9	1 632	517
Weirton city -----	359	3 140	11.0	1 212	1 164	41	10	—	31	15 925	73.9	11.4	3 202	1 105
Wheeling city -----	590	5 022	23.9	2 120	1 804	198	36	39	123	24 604	74.7	18.4	4 916	1 899
District 2 -----	7 761	104 136	3.6	24 897	34 552	4 151	1 112	741	2 289	394 348	67.3	13.1	72 179	19 871
COUNTY														
Berkeley County -----	876	10 078	6.4	2 091	3 152	534	147	155	232	38 025	68.4	11.9	8 263	1 991
Broxton County -----	242	2 224	.2	257	805	181	45	58	78	8 582	56.8	8.1	1 384	394
Calhoun County -----	47	1 561	.7	243	416	37	12	8	17	5 160	56.3	6.8	815	271
Clay County -----	98	2 179	2.5	213	628	55	11	—	44	6 096	49.4	6.2	972	326
Gilmer County -----	117	1 247	.3	886	650	40	4	3	33	4 720	56.6	14.2	916	267
Hampshire County -----	180	3 110	1.7	418	984	123	35	19	69	10 564	61.8	9.0	1 975	606
Hardy County -----	139	1 801	1.2	216	593	54	30	10	14	7 381	55.3	7.3	1 220	307
Jackson County -----	377	4 880	2.7	915	1 476	91	12	33	46	17 017	65.4	8.7	3 305	857
Jefferson County -----	463	6 210	5.9	2 113	2 502	393	162	22	209	22 307	68.2	16.2	4 272	911
Kanawha County -----	2 906	33 944	4.5	9 903	11 036	1 188	341	148	690	141 944	72.4	17.6	25 246	7 674
Lewis County -----	135	3 023	2.8	447	1 004	88	8	24	56	11 547	62.1	8.2	2 067	565
Mason County -----	179	4 793	2.1	685	1 426	169	18	49	102	16 694	61.1	6.8	2 765	640
Morgan County -----	66	1 898	2.0	300	598	76	41	13	22	8 336	64.8	11.8	1 757	630
Nicholas County -----	358	5 300	2.7	721	1 669	239	32	55	152	17 099	61.2	8.0	2 973	833
Pendleton County -----	87	1 306	—	170	375	37	24	—	13	5 435	60.6	8.2	942	267
Putnam County -----	657	7 969	4.9	1 612	2 482	232	79	34	119	27 824	73.8	13.3	4 975	1 039
Randolph County -----	267	4 714	1.1	1 384	1 741	267	43	54	170	18 282	65.9	11.9	3 362	947
Roane County -----	156	2 972	1.1	356	884	107	—	38	69	9 853	57.2	6.6	1 739	448
Upshur County -----	328	4 027	1.2	1 766	1 799	194	49	18	127	14 099	64.3	12.0	2 578	709
Wirt County -----	83	900	.2	201	332	46	19	—	27	3 383	66.2	8.0	653	189
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city -----	1 012	8 539	7.0	2 946	2 703	323	65	47	202	40 262	77.2	28.6	6 847	2 473
Cross Lanes COP -----	223	1 838	2.2	710	544	35	17	9	9	7 106	85.5	23.6	1 201	226
Martinsburg city -----	183	2 131	5.4	602	698	138	38	53	47	9 473	67.9	16.7	1 973	646
St. Albans city -----	149	1 646	5.3	655	523	29	—	11	18	8 136	78.6	17.7	1 617	585
South Charleston city -----	186	1 883	7.4	674	632	60	26	6	28	9 735	82.6	22.6	1 773	619
District 3 -----	6 226	113 072	3.0	29 872	39 920	5 052	983	1 037	3 029	387 051	59.7	10.2	65 310	18 290
COUNTY														
Boone County -----	293	5 288	1.4	738	1 819	231	41	40	150	16 534	54.1	6.4	2 761	676
Cobell County -----	1 111	14 908	5.6	9 552	6 620	612	117	157	338	63 333	71.9	18.9	11 512	3 435
Fayette County -----	338	9 366	2.8	2 475	3 230	374	52	106	216	31 343	57.1	8.8	5 938	1 750
Greenbrier County -----	321	5 915	4.3	1 038	2 080	304	121	55	128	23 592	63.0	11.5	4 247	1 290
Lincoln County -----	173	4 326	.7	609	1 439	220	16	23	181	13 401	49.1	4.7	1 782	503
Logan County -----	261	9 114	2.3	1 767	3 016	456	98	128	230	27 192	53.4	6.3	4 262	1 029
McDowell County -----	498	7 812	2.2	1 019	2 561	461	30	72	359	22 135	42.3	4.6	3 105	871
Mercer County -----	676	11 332	2.7	3 778	4 333	534	169	109	256	42 781	63.1	11.6	7 567	2 196
Mingo County -----	405	7 450	1.5	1 234	2 510	501	87	73	341	20 040	50.4	6.6	2 541	644
Monroe County -----	225	2 123	4.3	334	763	67	20	17	30	8 295	62.1	8.0	1 407	383
Pocahontas County -----	92	1 476	6.3	164	395	48	17	16	15	6 241	60.6	9.7	1 007	347
Raleigh County -----	976	14 926	4.2	3 420	4 867	586	151	88	347	50 466	63.2	10.7	8 877	2 345
Summers County -----	98	2 443	4.4	433	788	108	9	29	70	9 815	58.0	8.5	1 578	486
Wayne County -----	408	7 952	1.7	1 962	2 746	207	27	65	112	26 911	63.1	9.0	4 881	1 291
Webster County -----	157	2 094	1.4	251	689	144	14	30	100	6 894	46.5	5.6	1 141	381
Wyoming County -----	194	6 547	.8	1 098	2 064	199	14	29	156	18 078	53.0	6.2	2 704	663
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beckley city -----	303	3 119	5.9	1 012	837	79	35	—	44	12 670	71.6	19.3	2 211	779
Bluefield city -----	195	2 057	.8	607	664	105	5	30	70	8 828	70.3	17.3	1 661	635
Huntington city -----	691	7 527	7.1	7 013	4 075	320	61	100	159	35 936	72.4	20.8	6 446	2 163

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Persons 16 years and over															
State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Labor force					Workers				Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work			Total	Total	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Percent in labor force		
	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation								
The State -----	1 404 900	743 198	53.0	42.6	9.6	659 136	91.0	16.2	1.1	804 953	574 121	410 145	94 695	48.4	57 670
District 1 -----	474 000	250 607	55.0	44.7	8.6	233 417	90.5	14.6	1.0	284 722	203 241	143 741	31 787	52.1	20 609
COUNTY															
Barbour County -----	12 264	6 536	48.8	37.4	13.2	5 089	87.1	16.7	.2	6 391	4 280	2 834	839	47.7	525
Brooke County -----	21 681	11 580	54.0	42.6	7.0	10 706	88.4	10.3	.5	13 081	9 370	6 736	1 236	54.5	825
Doddridge County -----	5 365	2 747	50.4	40.0	11.5	2 308	90.1	25.9	.5	2 890	1 855	1 227	422	45.0	245
Grant County -----	8 135	4 226	58.5	46.9	5.7	4 414	90.5	21.1	.3	5 183	3 803	2 770	621	56.5	436
Hancock County -----	28 281	14 905	54.9	42.5	6.9	14 097	92.1	12.0	1.1	16 562	12 602	9 174	1 679	46.1	1 263
Harrison County -----	54 494	29 282	52.9	42.5	9.6	25 661	91.8	13.8	1.1	30 602	22 436	16 050	3 831	49.7	2 393
Marion County -----	45 938	24 956	51.5	40.8	11.3	20 548	92.5	13.8	.5	25 234	17 749	11 933	2 980	47.1	1 434
Marshall County -----	29 433	15 359	53.3	43.6	8.8	13 954	91.8	14.6	1.1	16 733	12 309	8 483	1 977	54.5	1 019
Mineral County -----	20 895	10 982	56.8	44.9	7.3	10 760	92.0	16.3	.2	12 725	9 007	6 349	1 643	51.3	1 019
Monongalia County -----	62 102	31 394	57.5	50.9	7.4	32 424	86.6	13.5	1.5	43 901	27 637	18 402	3 662	57.3	2 563
Ohio County -----	40 984	22 297	57.9	49.4	6.9	21 715	85.6	13.4	3.1	25 689	18 946	13 235	2 656	63.2	2 027
Pleasants County -----	5 840	3 084	52.6	40.7	9.0	2 761	92.2	16.4	.1	3 295	2 346	1 614	454	41.2	211
Preston County -----	22 175	11 465	53.1	40.3	10.1	10 366	91.9	18.9	.6	12 387	9 140	6 799	1 552	43.9	931
Richie County -----	8 003	4 160	53.1	43.0	11.9	3 666	91.0	23.6	.1	4 559	3 263	2 336	850	47.8	303
Taylor County -----	11 718	6 198	51.6	41.1	12.7	5 165	92.0	14.9	.8	6 463	4 452	3 010	848	54.8	439
Tucker County -----	6 122	3 163	52.5	41.2	8.7	2 899	90.3	23.5	.6	3 592	2 297	1 615	369	51.5	272
Tyler County -----	7 570	3 904	52.7	40.5	11.2	3 439	88.7	19.9	.3	4 201	3 031	2 234	514	42.2	308
Weir County -----	14 955	7 902	51.0	39.2	7.6	6 378	92.2	19.7	.5	8 099	5 473	3 967	1 010	46.8	655
Wood County -----	68 045	36 467	59.4	48.7	6.5	37 067	93.3	12.7	.8	43 135	33 145	24 973	4 944	53.1	3 204
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Clarksburg city -----	14 772	8 338	50.6	42.0	11.2	6 536	86.0	14.6	3.0	7 888	5 668	4 052	899	66.2	660
Farmington city -----	16 869	9 469	50.4	42.0	13.5	7 204	88.1	13.6	.9	9 408	6 151	4 074	932	51.8	546
Morgantown city -----	23 069	11 474	50.5	47.6	8.0	10 504	92.4	10.0	2.3	17 624	12 829	8 703	840	52.9	500
Moundsville city -----	8 788	4 557	48.5	42.4	9.4	3 753	90.1	13.2	.7	4 623	3 282	2 278	854	48.0	328
Parkersburg city -----	27 270	15 191	55.3	45.9	8.0	13 566	90.0	12.8	1.4	15 782	12 031	8 782	1 500	52.4	1 111
Vienna city -----	8 707	4 707	60.8	51.0	4.5	4 994	94.9	11.1	.7	5 731	4 519	3 451	503	70.6	492
Weirton city -----	18 248	9 831	52.6	41.1	6.7	8 769	91.6	11.0	1.2	10 374	8 034	5 915	1 121	52.5	696
Wheeling city -----	28 400	15 811	56.3	48.1	6.7	14 677	92.5	12.7	4.2	17 059	12 821	8 986	1 762	64.4	1 340
District 2 -----	466 078	244 678	56.4	46.2	8.5	236 137	91.0	18.0	1.6	284 478	207 415	152 451	32 605	51.8	21 705
COUNTY															
Berkeley County -----	45 394	23 129	64.7	54.4	6.2	26 977	92.8	17.5	1.4	31 601	24 561	18 523	3 516	59.6	2 868
Braxton County -----	10 100	5 223	48.0	35.4	15.2	4 057	89.3	19.9	.4	5 331	3 536	2 389	757	40.7	393
Calhoun County -----	5 975	3 081	47.1	35.7	13.9	2 349	88.6	21.7	.1	3 024	1 987	1 311	450	46.9	281
Clay County -----	7 314	3 771	40.2	26.1	19.9	2 928	87.7	24.2	1.7	2 953	1 825	1 180	641	25.0	189
Gilmer County -----	6 039	3 091	44.6	36.5	11.8	2 336	88.3	17.5	.2	3 231	1 960	1 179	375	47.5	228
Hampshire County -----	12 607	6 497	56.2	46.7	7.9	6 436	91.4	25.9	.2	7 976	5 498	3 748	950	56.9	700
Hardy County -----	8 667	4 388	59.2	48.8	5.0	4 783	88.7	25.6	.1	5 606	4 272	3 214	586	62.5	499
Jackson County -----	19 936	10 383	54.0	40.8	10.1	9 451	94.6	19.3	.4	11 495	8 111	5 855	1 488	47.8	920
Jefferson County -----	27 751	14 272	66.8	57.0	4.8	17 384	90.9	23.8	2.6	20 264	15 350	11 332	2 042	56.4	1 651
Kanawha County -----	164 996	89 265	57.2	48.4	7.0	86 287	90.9	15.2	2.8	101 612	76 280	57 938	10 703	54.1	7 171
Lewis County -----	13 596	7 157	52.4	43.5	14.7	5 985	89.6	16.9	.7	7 415	5 337	3 771	815	56.1	697
Mason County -----	19 446	10 195	50.8	37.5	9.8	8 728	91.3	20.5	.9	10 571	7 504	5 512	1 500	40.0	651
Morgan County -----	9 652	5 003	58.1	47.1	7.9	5 078	93.3	17.6	.1	6 032	4 520	3 256	434	46.0	450
Nicholas County -----	20 328	10 566	58.1	47.1	13.7	8 380	92.9	17.2	.5	10 936	7 170	4 459	1 546	32.4	650
Pendleton County -----	6 305	3 200	48.9	35.7	4.6	3 405	85.1	29.6	2.4	4 000	2 934	2 266	475	56.0	310
Potomac County -----	32 726	16 952	59.5	47.6	7.5	17 731	95.9	14.7	.2	20 884	15 650	11 857	2 640	52.0	1 641
Randolph County -----	21 914	11 186	51.7	42.8	12.9	9 716	89.2	19.7	.6	12 704	8 621	6 156	1 258	50.1	962
Roane County -----	11 538	5 974	50.1	40.9	9.6	6 126	90.6	22.7	.4	7 126	5 000	3 500	1 691	50.2	448
Upshur County -----	17 797	9 279	52.1	42.3	16.2	8 263	85.9	15.6	.4	10 438	6 847	4 647	1 212	44.5	712
Wirt County -----	3 997	2 066	53.7	38.0	13.3	1 751	88.7	20.7	.5	2 279	1 550	1 109	326	50.0	236
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Charleston city -----	46 136	25 820	57.3	48.6	7.3	23 990	84.5	12.6	5.4	28 450	21 616	16 262	2 798	51.4	1 936
Cross Lanes COP -----	8 406	4 428	68.6	58.8	3.3	5 514	95.5	14.2	.6	7 016	4 905	3 828	584	59.2	496
Martinsburg city -----	11 189	6 122	58.4	48.4	8.4	5 876	88.3	17.0	2.2	7 065	5 007	3 907	680	64.0	639
St. Albans city -----	9 206	5 093	54.2	46.8	4.8	4 649	93.8	17.7	.9	5 407	4 092	3 133	505	64.4	361
South Charleston city -----	11 120	6 236	60.9	54.4	4.9	6 339	91.0	16.6	1.8	7 301	5 781	4 439	790	68.7	588

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												
	Labor force				Workers				Females with own children under 6 years				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Worked in 1989		Percent in labor force		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			Total	
									Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks			
Total													Total
District 3 -----	464 822	247 913	220 205	12.1	189 582	91.7	16.1	235 753	163 465	113 953	30 303	40.8	15 356
COUNTY													
Boone County -----	19 884	10 374	8 534	14.1	7 102	92.8	17.0	8 939	6 063	3 908	1 275	29.6	558
Cabell County -----	78 243	42 606	42 581	8.8	38 251	89.8	13.3	46 532	33 727	23 659	4 715	52.5	3 217
Fayette County -----	37 434	19 761	16 633	13.8	13 972	92.4	16.5	18 292	11 823	8 065	2 176	40.0	1 113
Greenbrier County -----	27 527	14 553	14 903	9.4	13 303	90.3	16.0	16 119	11 620	8 338	1 703	57.0	1 208
Lincoln County -----	16 172	8 337	7 080	16.4	5 720	93.3	23.8	7 354	4 817	3 463	1 131	40.9	458
L Logan County -----	32 781	17 171	14 481	15.4	11 876	92.0	16.3	14 867	9 934	6 862	2 136	33.5	856
McDowell County -----	26 547	14 233	9 485	22.0	7 196	90.5	18.3	9 300	6 055	3 980	1 888	26.5	623
Mercer County -----	51 430	27 943	26 112	9.4	23 333	92.8	14.0	28 083	20 167	14 282	3 126	49.6	1 972
Mingo County -----	24 832	12 931	9 937	15.5	8 057	89.4	19.4	10 288	6 771	4 813	2 191	20.0	521
Monroe County -----	9 775	5 038	5 143	10.8	4 512	91.4	24.7	5 490	3 868	2 805	750	51.6	468
Pocahontas County -----	7 119	3 644	3 959	12.5	3 398	86.3	22.9	4 384	2 996	2 160	486	62.1	370
Raleigh County -----	59 400	32 158	28 372	10.7	24 938	93.7	14.7	30 403	21 290	15 025	3 946	38.6	1 801
Summers County -----	11 327	6 504	4 568	13.6	3 933	91.1	18.1	5 462	3 605	2 356	637	42.9	338
Wayne County -----	32 362	17 008	16 301	10.4	14 328	93.2	15.5	17 333	12 533	8 940	2 192	43.6	1 086
Webster County -----	8 160	4 246	3 320	20.3	2 583	91.4	19.0	3 638	2 245	1 299	533	29.1	250
Wyoming County -----	21 829	11 406	8 826	16.5	7 080	93.9	18.3	9 269	5 951	3 998	1 398	27.8	517
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Beckley city -----	14 474	8 414	6 979	8.4	6 391	90.5	12.4	7 589	5 449	3 815	757	47.6	518
Bluefield city -----	10 159	5 839	5 053	5.8	4 645	91.3	13.1	5 467	4 185	3 006	656	52.4	439
Huntington city -----	45 507	25 494	23 019	10.8	20 194	84.7	12.8	25 684	17 623	11 934	2 366	51.2	1 542

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation				
The State -----	1 127 017	12.6	8.4	5.8	3.6	3.8	257 887	25.4	20.9	14.4	24.8	69.9	10.1	66.2
District 1 -----	377 447	9.9	5.9	4.9	2.5	3.5	89 365	24.6	19.2	14.3	30.4	71.0	13.3	68.4
COUNTY														
Borbour County -----	9 686	12.6	7.6	6.5	3.5	5.1	2 455	29.7	25.9	17.8	29.0	65.0	13.4	62.2
Brooke County -----	17 175	8.7	5.0	4.5	2.1	3.6	4 200	25.3	17.1	16.6	30.7	69.6	4.5	67.5
Doddridge County -----	4 224	12.8	7.9	4.7	3.1	2.3	1 134	21.2	17.8	13.0	26.2	66.3	13.2	62.7
Grant County -----	6 537	9.7	6.1	4.9	2.0	4.0	1 441	25.0	20.3	15.0	28.3	74.8	17.2	71.4
Hancock County -----	22 576	9.6	5.0	5.4	2.4	3.8	5 398	21.5	15.2	13.0	36.2	70.4	26.6	68.1
Harrison County -----	41 902	11.6	7.0	5.0	2.9	3.3	11 727	25.6	20.6	15.8	31.0	71.3	10.5	68.3
Morian County -----	35 326	10.3	6.6	4.7	2.5	3.5	10 148	25.2	20.2	14.6	25.4	69.3	10.3	66.1
Marshall County -----	23 112	10.6	6.9	6.5	2.9	4.9	5 485	26.9	19.2	16.7	25.5	70.5	12.1	67.4
Mineral County -----	16 969	9.9	5.2	4.0	2.3	2.4	3 822	22.9	17.9	13.2	36.8	71.5	15.9	69.2
Manongolio County -----	53 132	7.0	3.7	3.4	2.0	2.2	7 903	22.2	18.0	12.0	36.1	68.0	16.9	66.8
Ohio County -----	31 196	9.2	5.0	4.3	1.9	3.2	9 177	21.8	16.4	12.7	36.4	75.8	15.8	73.2
Pleasants County -----	4 487	9.7	5.6	5.9	2.8	4.3	1 050	24.5	17.5	16.9	31.4	69.7	15.3	67.5
Preston County -----	17 982	12.0	7.9	7.4	3.4	5.4	3 762	24.3	19.6	12.7	24.3	69.3	5.9	65.9
Ritchie County -----	6 186	12.6	7.7	6.5	3.3	4.8	1 690	29.6	24.0	16.0	26.7	72.2	6.4	68.6
Taylor County -----	9 118	12.9	8.9	6.1	4.1	4.0	2 304	25.3	21.3	11.4	22.1	70.6	13.2	66.5
Tucker County -----	4 770	13.4	8.3	4.3	2.7	2.9	1 194	26.3	20.7	15.8	28.1	71.4	5.4	67.3
Tyler County -----	6 048	12.1	6.9	6.2	3.6	4.1	1 460	23.2	19.1	12.5	30.7	68.6	18.2	65.7
Wetzel County -----	12 068	10.3	6.6	6.4	3.2	4.7	2 702	27.6	21.5	16.0	21.4	66.5	12.1	63.5
Wood County -----	54 953	9.3	5.4	4.5	2.2	3.3	12 313	25.0	19.9	14.3	32.3	75.6	15.4	72.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksburg city -----	10 197	13.8	7.5	4.7	3.2	2.4	4 284	22.5	18.8	14.1	37.4	74.8	13.7	71.5
Fairmont city -----	12 235	11.0	6.7	3.7	2.4	2.6	4 319	26.4	21.2	15.8	28.5	70.8	8.3	67.5
Morgantown city -----	20 075	4.2	1.6	1.3	.8	.9	2 859	19.2	16.7	9.3	42.2	57.0	16.3	56.7
Moundsville city -----	6 204	11.5	7.0	7.3	2.7	5.4	1 977	31.0	23.0	17.1	33.9	70.2	10.8	67.6
Parkersburg city -----	20 481	12.0	7.3	5.6	2.9	4.2	6 313	27.3	21.8	15.6	30.9	76.2	22.6	72.2
Vienno city -----	6 851	8.2	4.7	4.2	2.2	3.2	1 840	21.7	19.3	12.2	29.3	78.9	—	76.6
Weirton city -----	13 848	9.5	4.5	5.2	2.2	4.0	4 190	22.6	14.2	15.4	38.8	70.7	29.9	68.5
Wheeling city -----	20 611	9.7	5.1	4.6	1.8	3.6	7 228	22.4	16.7	12.9	39.5	76.9	13.8	74.4
District 2 -----	377 069	11.4	7.0	5.2	3.0	3.4	82 542	24.1	20.3	13.6	28.4	72.8	11.9	69.5
COUNTY														
Berkeley County -----	37 782	10.6	4.7	4.6	2.5	3.3	6 477	18.4	14.9	11.4	47.0	79.1	26.3	77.0
Broxton County -----	7 861	13.6	7.8	5.4	3.0	3.6	2 156	27.1	23.1	14.2	25.9	65.3	5.2	61.6
Calhoun County -----	4 732	17.1	11.7	8.7	5.9	5.2	1 243	29.7	25.7	21.0	19.0	66.3	7.6	61.3
Cloy County -----	6 020	18.1	14.3	8.4	5.7	4.7	1 282	35.6	31.9	15.4	15.6	54.9	4.3	50.4
Gilmer County -----	4 788	15.4	10.1	6.7	4.6	3.2	1 152	27.0	21.6	14.8	20.8	61.0	3.2	57.3
Hampshire County -----	10 291	11.5	6.9	6.9	3.2	4.8	2 234	20.6	16.8	9.8	27.4	72.6	7.2	69.4
Hordy County -----	6 967	10.0	5.3	4.6	2.3	3.2	1 627	21.6	17.8	13.4	34.8	75.1	8.2	72.6
Jackson County -----	16 371	11.0	6.6	4.6	2.4	2.9	3 217	27.7	22.7	16.8	30.2	68.7	5.7	65.9
Jefferson County -----	23 602	8.5	4.3	3.5	2.2	2.2	3 892	21.9	17.6	9.6	40.5	79.3	21.5	77.2
Konowho County -----	131 880	10.9	6.8	5.2	3.1	3.6	31 656	23.0	19.6	12.9	27.6	74.5	14.1	71.2
Lewis County -----	10 476	12.8	8.5	4.9	2.3	3.7	2 718	25.8	22.6	13.2	24.5	72.3	6.1	67.7
Mason County -----	15 806	13.9	9.2	6.0	4.0	3.7	3 327	26.5	21.8	14.6	23.2	66.9	7.8	63.1
Morgan County -----	7 568	9.3	5.5	4.4	1.8	3.3	1 873	22.1	18.7	15.2	29.4	75.8	16.2	72.5
Nicholas County -----	16 561	15.4	11.0	6.4	3.9	4.3	3 604	25.8	21.0	15.0	21.0	65.6	8.9	60.8
Pendleton County -----	4 791	11.0	7.3	4.9	2.1	3.7	1 299	27.3	23.1	18.4	20.6	76.0	—	71.5
Putnam County -----	27 903	9.0	5.6	4.4	2.5	2.8	4 495	23.8	20.3	14.2	26.7	72.8	3.5	70.3
Randolph County -----	16 911	11.7	7.9	5.1	3.0	3.2	4 053	25.7	21.5	15.9	22.4	71.0	3.2	67.2
Roane County -----	9 156	15.1	10.5	7.8	5.0	5.0	2 281	32.6	26.2	19.3	23.1	68.4	11.6	64.1
Upshur County -----	14 351	10.3	6.1	4.1	2.6	2.6	3 211	26.7	22.6	13.5	29.9	66.9	18.1	64.2
Wirt County -----	3 252	13.3	8.7	4.6	3.0	2.5	745	23.5	19.2	12.9	18.0	71.3	7.1	66.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city -----	35 330	11.3	6.9	5.6	3.2	4.0	10 237	21.7	18.6	11.5	30.1	76.5	17.4	73.0
Cross Lanes COP -----	7 481	6.7	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.7	912	25.0	18.3	13.7	36.5	78.8	13.3	76.6
Martinsburg city -----	8 494	10.9	5.4	4.5	2.6	3.0	2 554	16.7	14.4	9.4	44.1	78.2	28.6	75.6
St. Albans city -----	6 717	9.5	5.9	5.0	3.0	3.7	2 460	18.3	14.5	10.2	29.1	75.2	20.9	72.4
South Charleston city -----	8 539	7.0	4.2	3.5	1.7	2.5	2 515	20.0	16.9	11.7	25.9	79.8	8.5	77.2
District 3 -----	372 501	16.6	12.3	7.4	5.2	4.6	85 980	27.4	23.1	15.1	18.9	65.5	7.5	60.5
COUNTY														
Boone County -----	16 590	17.6	13.6	8.3	6.0	4.7	3 238	29.6	24.7	18.5	14.2	58.6	5.5	53.7
Cabell County -----	61 800	12.2	7.9	5.4	3.4	3.6	15 150	23.2	19.2	13.1	25.9	72.5	9.1	68.9
Fayette County -----	28 942	15.6	11.9	6.8	4.6	4.0	7 965	27.7	23.3	14.5	16.6	63.5	7.4	58.6
Greenbrier County -----	21 462	13.8	9.6	5.6	3.6	4.0	5 554	22.4	17.9	12.9	25.0	73.9	10.0	69.3
Lincoln County -----	13 490	20.2	15.2	8.1	6.6	4.5	2 622	34.5	31.5	17.7	17.5	60.4	8.9	54.8
Logan County -----	27 381	19.2	14.7	8.3	5.9	4.8	5 138	33.0	27.9	17.0	17.1	60.3	6.5	54.9
McDawell County -----	21 213	24.5	19.4	14.4	9.6	9.9	5 091	34.6	26.8	20.0	14.2	53.3	5.5	47.8
Mercer County -----	40 416	14.3	10.5	6.3	4.5	4.0	10 370	24.3	20.5	13.6	19.7	70.4	7.4	65.8
Mingo County -----	21 280	21.1	16.3	9.5	7.6	5.2	3 394	35.3	30.7	20.1	15.9	53.8	6.5	49.0
Monroe County -----	7 646	16.1	10.6	6.5	4.5	3.8	1 940	28.2	22.1	17.9	27.1	73.4	18.7	68.2
Pocahontas County -----	5 378	12.0	8.5	6.0	3.6	3.5	1 562	27.2	23.4	15.1	24.1	76.5	7.2	72.5
Roleigh County -----	47 217	16.5	12.3	6.5	4.4	4.0	11 301	27.2	23.1	15.1	18.7	66.7	7.7	61.1
Summers County -----	8 005	20.5	15.1	8.5	5.4	5.5	2 303	31.0	28.2	13.6	16.5	65.7	3.0	58.6
Wayne County -----	26 566	16.5	11.7	7.4	5.1	4.8	5 630	27.7	23.7	15.7	21.9	67.7	8.4	62.9
Webster County -----	6 496	18.7	13.7	8.0	5.5	4.9	1 599	25.8	24.9	10.6	14.3	58.0	3.9	52.5
Wyoming County -----	18 619	19.2	15.4	8.9	6.7	4.9	3 123	26.7	23.8	14.0	13.9	54.8	7.8	49.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beckley city -----	10 140	14.4	9.9	6.1	4.0	3.9	3 728							

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pover- ty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All oges		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
The State -----	10 520	20 795	25 602	10 349	1 755 331	345 093	19.7	112 942	25.9	79 534	24.0	43 194	16.7	80 485	16.0		
District 1 -----	10 920	21 903	27 220	10 563	581 714	100 655	17.3	30 405	21.9	21 041	20.1	13 877	15.5	22 242	13.4		
COUNTY																	
Barbour County -----	8 036	15 607	19 106	7 775	15 154	4 323	28.5	1 391	36.0	976	33.6	544	22.2	1 099	25.2		
Brooke County -----	11 656	26 500	31 407	11 069	25 979	3 148	12.1	994	16.6	710	15.2	541	12.9	684	9.0		
Doddridge County -----	8 297	17 159	19 830	7 370	6 961	1 599	23.0	475	26.2	368	26.0	241	21.3	381	19.1		
Grant County -----	10 394	20 923	25 327	8 831	10 243	1 592	15.5	432	16.2	290	14.2	370	25.7	376	12.6		
Hancock County -----	12 464	26 031	30 576	11 875	34 929	4 149	11.9	1 426	17.9	981	16.1	561	10.4	1 046	10.2		
Harrison County -----	10 281	20 367	25 245	10 581	68 201	11 852	17.4	4 020	24.0	2 741	21.6	1 557	13.3	2 833	14.6		
Marion County -----	10 328	20 386	25 963	9 685	56 214	10 658	19.0	3 339	26.1	2 321	23.8	1 312	12.9	2 401	15.0		
Marshall County -----	10 946	22 687	26 974	9 964	36 383	5 836	16.0	1 892	21.2	1 329	19.8	751	13.7	1 335	12.7		
Mineral County -----	10 398	22 036	26 895	9 610	26 184	3 871	14.8	1 236	19.0	872	17.9	625	16.4	787	10.4		
Monongalia County -----	11 772	22 183	30 426	11 337	69 869	14 365	20.6	2 778	18.8	1 854	17.2	976	12.3	2 035	11.5		
Ohio County -----	12 348	22 489	30 037	11 825	48 727	7 332	15.0	2 230	20.4	1 447	18.1	1 448	15.8	1 671	12.3		
Pleasants County -----	9 958	20 910	26 110	9 184	7 231	1 406	19.4	485	25.1	324	21.5	175	16.7	338	16.3		
Preston County -----	9 158	19 940	23 222	9 010	28 635	5 410	18.9	1 747	22.4	1 246	21.0	753	20.0	1 384	16.6		
Ritchie County -----	9 117	17 333	20 584	7 719	10 074	2 616	26.0	848	34.4	641	33.9	373	22.1	592	20.0		
Taylor County -----	8 746	17 963	22 357	7 881	14 811	3 390	22.9	1 112	29.3	765	27.0	430	18.7	782	18.3		
Tucker County -----	8 978	17 949	22 825	8 069	7 566	1 287	17.0	399	21.7	309	21.9	240	20.1	271	12.4		
Tyler County -----	9 692	20 360	25 462	8 306	9 735	1 786	18.3	503	20.1	345	18.2	302	20.7	411	14.5		
Wetzel County -----	10 454	21 545	28 122	8 820	18 989	3 899	20.5	1 241	25.8	860	23.8	633	23.4	944	17.3		
Wood County -----	12 011	25 161	30 582	12 037	85 829	12 136	14.1	3 857	18.4	2 662	17.1	2 045	16.6	2 872	11.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Clarksburg city -----	10 473	17 884	24 305	10 043	17 742	3 019	17.0	974	26.5	675	24.8	525	12.3	685	13.7		
Fairmont city -----	10 782	18 370	26 550	9 692	19 378	4 241	21.9	1 094	29.5	714	25.9	582	13.5	837	15.8		
Morgantown city -----	10 533	18 022	34 019	9 754	21 267	6 539	30.7	576	19.2	318	15.5	208	7.3	450	10.4		
Moundsville city -----	10 048	20 036	24 126	8 950	10 130	1 692	16.7	509	23.0	329	19.7	247	12.5	410	14.2		
Parkersburg city -----	11 269	20 461	26 550	11 163	33 224	6 308	19.0	1 867	25.6	1 192	22.6	1 174	18.6	1 448	15.2		
Vienna city -----	15 599	31 613	37 546	13 347	10 859	578	5.3	69	2.9	48	2.6	209	11.4	135	4.2		
Weirton city -----	13 944	28 261	34 117	12 091	21 945	2 081	9.5	622	14.1	413	12.5	331	7.9	531	8.1		
Wheeling city -----	12 665	21 053	29 252	11 378	33 787	5 715	16.9	1 700	23.9	1 124	21.6	1 267	17.5	1 270	13.6		
District 2 -----	11 083	22 253	26 917	11 266	586 911	103 188	17.6	33 542	22.9	23 254	21.3	14 512	17.6	24 080	14.2		
COUNTY																	
Berkeley County -----	11 832	27 412	32 040	14 551	57 970	6 941	12.0	2 357	15.6	1 619	14.9	1 019	15.7	1 522	9.3		
Braxton County -----	8 249	16 359	20 365	6 834	12 872	3 326	25.8	974	29.9	676	28.3	596	27.6	741	19.9		
Calhoun County -----	7 223	14 496	17 671	5 735	7 846	2 514	32.0	767	36.8	579	36.6	444	35.7	613	27.4		
Clay County -----	6 722	12 855	16 130	5 907	9 958	3 901	39.2	1 454	48.2	1 046	45.2	432	33.7	984	34.3		
Gilmer County -----	7 872	14 539	16 994	6 492	7 102	2 378	33.5	728	40.6	516	38.0	416	36.1	529	26.2		
Hampshire County -----	9 996	20 753	24 164	8 247	16 183	2 951	18.2	874	21.1	616	20.4	616	27.6	641	13.7		
Hardy County -----	10 096	20 745	25 843	8 374	10 892	1 590	14.6	394	15.1	287	15.0	494	30.4	334	10.5		
Jackson County -----	9 832	21 655	25 121	8 745	25 577	5 124	20.0	1 592	23.8	1 148	22.8	736	22.9	1 270	16.6		
Jefferson County -----	13 249	30 941	34 887	17 780	34 629	3 669	10.6	1 140	12.7	736	11.3	601	15.4	759	8.0		
Kanawha County -----	12 887	23 999	30 030	12 983	205 435	31 423	15.3	10 334	21.7	7 076	20.0	3 731	11.8	7 229	12.3		
Lewis County -----	8 561	17 972	22 273	8 132	16 768	3 972	23.7	1 274	31.2	842	27.2	537	19.8	911	19.2		
Mason County -----	9 543	20 135	24 125	8 156	24 858	5 485	22.1	1 749	27.2	1 251	25.2	603	18.1	1 407	19.5		
Morgan County -----	11 420	24 372	28 252	11 708	11 933	1 317	11.0	278	10.1	159	7.7	316	16.9	311	8.7		
Nicholas County -----	8 652	18 116	21 390	9 118	26 540	6 471	24.4	2 327	31.9	1 617	28.9	675	18.7	1 658	21.2		
Pendleton County -----	9 391	19 565	22 500	9 423	7 899	1 339	17.0	306	16.3	167	12.3	380	29.3	332	14.4		
Putnam County -----	11 840	27 405	31 448	11 349	42 466	5 114	12.0	1 590	14.0	1 153	13.6	833	18.5	1 223	9.6		
Randolph County -----	9 009	18 278	21 522	9 469	26 320	5 765	21.9	1 894	29.0	1 315	26.9	725	17.9	1 277	17.0		
Roane County -----	7 801	15 375	17 898	7 778	14 970	4 208	28.1	1 470	37.5	1 056	34.3	607	26.6	992	22.5		
Upshur County -----	8 748	18 739	22 267	10 326	21 506	4 557	21.2	1 701	29.8	1 155	26.8	548	17.1	1 101	18.0		
Wirt County -----	8 163	16 951	21 193	7 200	5 187	1 143	22.0	339	24.9	240	23.3	203	27.2	246	16.7		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Charleston city -----	16 067	23 584	32 972	14 174	56 254	10 560	18.8	3 490	28.8	2 297	26.4	1 248	12.2	2 281	15.0		
Cross Lanes CDP -----	14 788	32 044	38 187	17 073	10 844	700	6.5	213	7.7	117	5.7	47	5.2	148	4.6		
Martinsburg city -----	11 563	22 193	28 899	11 533	13 885	2 232	16.1	702	22.1	461	20.3	422	16.5	428	11.5		
St. Albans city -----	13 881	26 040	33 032	11 731	11 186	850	7.6	209	9.2	177	10.2	203	8.3	166	4.9		
South Charleston city -----	14 422	27 366	34 347	14 822	13 583	1 560	11.5	563	20.2	378	19.0	226	9.0	347	8.8		
District 3 -----	9 557	18 166	22 250	9 106	586 706	141 250	24.1	48 995	32.4	35 239	30.0	14 805	17.2	34 163	20.3		
COUNTY																	
Boone County -----	9 189	17 073	21 221	8 080	25 772	6 957	27.0	2 376	34.6	1 813	33.5	590	18.2	1 791	23.8		
Cobell County -----	12 068	21 255	28 090	10 593	93 489	17 855	19.1	5 154	24.5	3 490	22.2	2 228	14.7	3 848	14.6		
Fayette County -----	8 653	16 774	20 848	9 323	46 585	11 348	24.4	4 057	33.8	3 045	31.9	1 216	15.3	2 718	20.5		
Greenbrier County -----	10 057	19 411	23 819	9 108	34 165	6 125	17.9	1 870	23.3	1 261	20.8	1 110	20.0	1 301	13.1		
Lincoln County -----	7 224	14 659	16 868	6 514	21 293	7 197	33.8	2 614	44.7	1 828	40.0	654	24.9	1 774	29.3		
Logan County -----	8 786	17 942	21 100	8 472	42 722	11 645	27.7	4 372	37.2	3 367	35.9	994	19.3	2 936	24.0		
McDowell County -----	6 961	13 141	15 756	7 419	34 985	13 195	37.7	5 044	50.1	3 833	48.3	1 052	20.7	3 285	33.7		
Mercer County -----	10 405	19 365	24 020	9 858	63 404	12 914	20.4	4 445	28.9	3 097	26.0	1 582	15.3	3 098	16.8		
Mingo County -----	8 328	16 066	19 643	7 906	33 523	10 370	30.9	3 812	37.6	2 720	34.2	625	18.4	2 655	28.3		
Monroe County -----	8 959	18 217	21 530	7 958	12 210	2 558	21.0	769	25.2	523	22.5	444	22.9	630	17.4		
Pocahontas County -----	8 860	17 237	20 595	8 565	8 824	1 870	21.2	533	25.6	353	22.9	374	23.9	477	18.0		

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
1, detached	416 695	144 517	136 903	135 275
1, attached	5 880	2 054	2 160	1 666
2	2 828	1 483	587	758
3 or 4	997	505	289	203
5 to 9	591	208	235	148
10 to 19	481	121	301	59
20 to 49	93	9	40	44
50 or more	17	—	17	—
Mobile home or trailer	79 394	20 844	28 703	29 847
Other	3 082	1 028	988	1 066
Renter-occupied housing units	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
1, detached	75 250	22 393	24 876	27 981
1, attached	4 385	1 739	1 612	1 034
2	15 490	7 232	4 583	3 675
3 or 4	17 893	7 358	6 218	4 317
5 to 9	16 632	5 959	5 729	4 944
10 to 19	12 444	3 889	4 411	4 144
20 to 49	4 125	1 511	1 384	1 230
50 or more	8 944	3 547	3 074	2 323
Mobile home or trailer	20 046	5 379	7 219	7 448
Other	3 290	1 214	1 001	1 075
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
All housing units	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
1989 to March 1990	13 359	3 096	6 672	3 591
1985 to 1988	50 814	13 966	21 366	15 482
1980 to 1984	74 101	20 881	27 767	25 453
1970 to 1979	178 183	53 633	62 148	62 402
1960 to 1969	93 433	32 069	33 685	27 679
1950 to 1959	100 964	33 228	34 341	33 395
1940 to 1949	84 941	23 692	27 897	33 352
1939 or earlier	185 500	77 579	49 817	58 104
Median	1962	1958	1966	1962
BEDROOMS				
All housing units	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
No bedroom	7 563	2 287	2 835	2 441
1 bedroom	66 127	24 002	22 301	19 824
2 bedrooms	255 402	81 755	82 788	90 859
3 bedrooms	344 010	114 514	118 198	111 298
4 bedrooms	89 138	29 607	30 880	28 651
5 or more bedrooms	19 055	5 979	6 691	6 385
Owner-occupied housing units	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
No bedroom	787	190	368	229
1 bedroom	10 325	3 717	3 330	3 278
2 bedrooms	138 652	45 003	43 440	50 209
3 bedrooms	272 136	92 602	92 543	86 991
4 bedrooms	72 809	24 436	25 189	23 184
5 or more bedrooms	15 349	4 821	5 353	5 175
Renter-occupied housing units	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
No bedroom	3 441	1 321	1 052	1 068
1 bedroom	39 548	15 119	13 265	11 164
2 bedrooms	78 613	26 098	25 770	26 745
3 bedrooms	44 580	13 610	15 665	15 305
4 bedrooms	10 199	3 342	3 571	3 286
5 or more bedrooms	2 118	731	784	603

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
PLUMBING FACILITIES				
All housing units	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
Complete plumbing facilities.....	756 226	252 300	253 872	250 054
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	25 069	5 844	9 821	9 404
Owner-occupied housing units	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
Complete plumbing facilities.....	499 563	168 188	166 070	165 305
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	10 495	2 581	4 153	3 761
Renter-occupied housing units	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
Complete plumbing facilities.....	173 022	59 079	58 022	55 921
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 477	1 142	2 085	2 250
SOURCE OF WATER				
All housing units	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
Public system or private company.....	563 191	211 166	176 195	175 830
Individual drilled well.....	166 306	34 371	69 159	62 776
Individual dug well.....	17 792	3 519	6 359	7 914
Some other source.....	34 006	9 088	11 980	12 938
SEWAGE DISPOSAL				
All housing units	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
Public sewer.....	427 930	164 161	134 886	128 883
Septic tank or cesspool.....	318 697	85 433	117 700	115 564
Other means.....	34 668	8 550	11 107	15 011
KITCHEN FACILITIES				
All housing units	781 295	258 144	263 693	259 458
Complete kitchen facilities.....	763 019	253 619	257 053	252 347
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	18 276	4 525	6 640	7 111
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	688 557	230 990	230 330	227 237
Utility gas.....	349 011	153 202	100 878	94 931
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	19 623	5 810	9 218	4 595
Electricity.....	173 879	35 522	66 821	71 536
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	53 597	14 018	21 795	17 784
Coal or coke.....	27 306	5 847	3 120	18 339
Wood.....	62 137	15 468	27 436	19 233
Solar energy.....	100	28	67	5
Other fuel.....	2 344	932	751	661
No fuel used.....	560	163	244	153
TELEPHONE IN UNIT				
Occupied housing units	688 557	230 990	230 330	227 237
Telephone in unit.....	617 803	213 093	207 470	197 240
No telephone in unit.....	70 754	17 897	22 860	29 997
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Owner-occupied housing units	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
None.....	46 803	14 661	14 053	18 089
1.....	163 255	53 718	51 985	57 552
2.....	212 026	71 843	73 168	67 015
3 or more.....	87 974	30 547	31 017	26 410
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
Renter-occupied housing units	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
None.....	47 203	15 273	14 915	17 015
1.....	84 086	28 584	28 277	27 225
2.....	39 365	13 524	14 104	11 737
3 or more.....	7 845	2 840	2 811	2 194
Vehicles per household.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM				
Owner-occupied housing units	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	10 495	2 581	4 153	3 761
1.00 or less.....	9 891	2 468	3 920	3 503
1.01 or more.....	604	113	233	258
Renter-occupied housing units	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 477	1 142	2 085	2 250
1.00 or less.....	5 076	1 059	1 951	2 066
1.01 or more.....	401	83	134	184
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER				
Occupied housing units	185 684	63 722	59 131	62 831
Owner-occupied housing units.....	153 047	51 940	48 419	52 688
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5 377	1 391	2 068	1 918
No telephone in unit.....	9 090	2 552	3 031	3 507
No vehicle available.....	50 621	17 354	15 632	17 635

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Occupied housing units	688 557	230 990	230 330	227 237
PERSONS IN UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
1 person	104 627	35 595	33 820	35 212
2 persons	175 586	59 334	59 636	56 616
3 persons	99 875	32 405	33 779	33 691
4 persons	85 578	28 522	28 578	28 478
5 persons	32 089	10 766	10 347	10 976
6 persons	8 624	2 977	2 840	2 807
7 or more persons	3 679	1 170	1 223	1 286
Median	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.37
Renter-occupied housing units	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
1 person	64 192	23 055	21 613	19 524
2 persons	46 605	16 113	15 811	14 681
3 persons	30 810	9 692	10 597	10 521
4 persons	22 952	7 191	7 572	8 189
5 persons	9 426	2 857	3 037	3 532
6 persons	3 049	848	947	1 254
7 or more persons	1 465	465	530	470
Median	2.04	1.94	2.03	2.15
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
1989 to March 1990	35 078	10 852	13 437	10 789
1985 to 1988	96 246	30 667	35 973	29 606
1980 to 1984	74 634	23 866	25 906	24 862
1970 to 1979	135 138	43 817	43 786	47 535
1960 to 1969	71 949	26 528	22 077	23 344
1959 or earlier	97 013	35 039	29 044	32 930
Renter-occupied housing units	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
1989 to March 1990	70 482	23 727	23 800	22 955
1985 to 1988	61 277	20 972	20 709	19 596
1980 to 1984	22 273	7 426	7 646	7 201
1970 to 1979	14 599	4 972	4 717	4 910
1960 to 1969	4 700	1 570	1 601	1 529
1959 or earlier	5 168	1 554	1 634	1 980
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER				
Owner-occupied housing units	510 058	170 769	170 223	169 066
Under 25 years	7 886	2 556	2 847	2 483
25 to 34 years	66 709	22 334	23 545	20 830
35 to 44 years	108 201	35 845	36 336	36 020
45 to 54 years	85 394	28 714	29 261	27 419
55 to 64 years	88 821	29 380	29 815	29 626
65 to 74 years	88 985	30 418	28 096	30 471
75 years and over	64 062	21 522	20 323	22 217
Renter-occupied housing units	178 499	60 221	60 107	58 171
Under 25 years	23 519	9 717	6 388	7 414
25 to 34 years	52 051	17 035	18 150	16 866
35 to 44 years	34 779	11 097	12 365	11 317
45 to 54 years	19 292	5 922	6 773	6 597
55 to 64 years	16 221	4 668	5 719	5 834
65 to 74 years	16 612	5 746	5 541	5 325
75 years and over	16 025	6 036	5 171	4 818
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS				
Condominium housing units	4 551	1 247	2 086	1 218
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	1 664	459	756	449
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	2 378	693	1 094	591
Vacant condominium housing units	509	95	236	178
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 270	31 288	31 747	27 754
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 934	17 048	18 275	15 431
GROSS RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	168 341	57 483	55 954	54 904
Less than \$100	7 108	2 223	2 611	2 274
\$100 to \$199	23 546	7 557	7 266	8 723
\$200 to \$299	41 658	14 856	11 768	15 034
\$300 to \$399	40 804	15 043	13 501	12 260
\$400 to \$499	21 362	7 130	8 800	5 432
\$500 to \$599	8 081	2 858	3 341	1 882
\$600 to \$749	3 762	1 300	1 711	751
\$750 to \$999	1 188	482	481	225
\$1,000 or more	242	119	74	49
No cash rent	20 590	5 915	6 401	8 274
Median (dollars)	303	307	321	284
Mean (dollars)	313	317	328	293

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	354 331	124 317	114 151	115 863
With a mortgage	157 275	56 537	56 470	44 268
Less than \$200	3 345	953	1 077	1 315
\$200 to \$299	16 111	5 569	5 381	5 161
\$300 to \$399	28 596	10 878	9 157	8 561
\$400 to \$499	31 358	11 966	10 153	9 239
\$500 to \$599	25 057	9 170	8 903	6 984
\$600 to \$799	30 986	10 825	12 175	7 986
\$800 to \$999	12 115	3 869	5 450	2 796
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7 665	2 599	3 348	1 718
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1 306	446	566	294
\$2,000 or more	736	262	260	214
Median (dollars)	498	491	528	477
Mean (dollars)	558	553	584	532
Not mortgaged	197 056	67 780	57 681	71 595
Less than \$100	34 732	8 108	10 723	15 901
\$100 to \$199	128 442	45 505	37 387	45 550
\$200 to \$299	27 588	11 680	7 726	8 182
\$300 to \$399	4 169	1 673	1 176	1 320
\$400 or more	2 125	814	669	642
Median (dollars)	143	154	142	136
Mean (dollars)	153	163	152	145
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	354 331	124 317	114 151	115 863
Less than \$20,000	134 508	44 293	38 371	51 844
Less than 20 percent	69 725	21 883	19 850	27 992
20 to 24 percent	14 084	5 202	3 930	4 952
25 to 29 percent	11 121	3 848	3 224	4 049
30 to 34 percent	8 096	2 732	2 436	2 928
35 percent or more	28 042	9 496	8 042	10 504
Not computed	3 440	1 132	889	1 419
Median	18.8	19.7	18.9	18.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	92 790	33 528	30 646	28 616
Less than 20 percent	69 473	25 071	22 203	22 199
20 to 24 percent	10 588	3 951	3 503	3 134
25 to 29 percent	6 316	2 335	2 467	1 514
30 to 34 percent	3 059	1 076	1 087	896
35 percent or more	3 301	1 086	1 360	855
Not computed	53	9	26	18
Median	13.3	13.4	13.8	12.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64 893	23 914	22 215	18 764
Less than 20 percent	54 443	20 290	17 810	16 343
20 to 24 percent	6 879	2 407	2 733	1 739
25 to 29 percent	2 386	808	1 152	426
30 to 34 percent	761	236	332	193
35 percent or more	401	173	172	56
Not computed	23	—	16	7
Median	11.9	11.8	12.5	11.5
\$50,000 or more	62 140	22 582	22 919	16 639
Less than 20 percent	57 447	21 041	20 942	15 464
20 to 24 percent	3 322	1 069	1 450	803
25 to 29 percent	731	305	279	147
30 to 34 percent	258	70	118	70
35 percent or more	224	45	94	85
Not computed	158	52	36	70
Median	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	168 341	57 483	55 954	54 904
Less than \$10,000	72 894	24 673	21 378	26 843
Less than 20 percent	3 471	1 113	1 301	1 057
20 to 24 percent	3 968	1 365	1 335	1 268
25 to 29 percent	5 326	1 719	1 878	1 729
30 to 34 percent	4 707	1 557	1 521	1 629
35 percent or more	43 003	15 357	11 825	15 821
Not computed	12 419	3 562	3 518	5 339
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	44 318	14 778	15 263	14 277
Less than 20 percent	8 570	2 918	2 717	2 935
20 to 24 percent	8 437	2 943	2 819	2 675
25 to 29 percent	7 883	2 759	2 776	2 348
30 to 34 percent	5 628	1 783	2 114	1 731
35 percent or more	8 005	2 744	2 973	2 288
Not computed	5 795	1 631	1 864	2 300
Median	26.4	26.3	27.1	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32 455	11 731	11 967	8 757
Less than 20 percent	20 370	7 505	7 278	5 587
20 to 24 percent	5 464	1 785	2 270	1 409
25 to 29 percent	1 797	756	749	292
30 to 34 percent	732	254	341	137
35 percent or more	454	186	151	117
Not computed	3 638	1 245	1 178	1 215
Median	14.1	14.0	14.8	13.5
\$35,000 or more	18 674	6 301	7 346	5 027
Less than 20 percent	16 011	5 502	6 306	4 203
20 to 24 percent	620	212	330	78
25 to 29 percent	79	37	30	12
30 to 34 percent	14	—	14	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	1 950	550	666	734
Median	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.2

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	West Virginia						District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
TENURE											
Occupied housing units	664 542	20 516	1 094	2 038	2 482	226 047	3 349	520	946	1 078	
Owner-occupied housing units	497 121	11 215	489	1 093	1 510	168 340	1 799	183	399	719	
Renter-occupied housing units	167 421	9 301	605	945	972	57 707	1 550	337	547	359	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	343 199	9 842	291	942	1 107	122 297	1 558	94	347	563	
With a mortgage	152 634	3 706	180	728	572	55 441	728	80	288	240	
Less than \$300	18 861	523	56	16	89	6 419	75	28	—	24	
\$300 to \$499	58 301	1 508	50	81	135	22 501	287	22	34	62	
\$500 to \$699	42 315	1 001	45	139	173	15 480	225	16	42	79	
\$700 to \$999	23 932	555	29	129	90	7 937	85	14	65	45	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7 375	113	—	177	71	2 472	56	—	71	30	
\$1,500 or more	1 850	6	—	186	14	632	—	—	76	—	
Not mortgaged	190 565	6 136	111	214	535	66 856	830	14	59	323	
Less than \$100	33 609	1 082	28	13	72	8 012	87	2	7	26	
\$100 to \$199	124 555	3 699	59	108	377	45 048	392	12	34	248	
\$200 to \$299	26 550	963	24	51	72	11 403	269	—	8	49	
\$300 to \$399	3 876	256	—	30	9	1 610	56	—	7	—	
\$400 or more	1 975	136	—	12	5	783	26	—	3	—	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	157 447	9 202	529	936	956	55 025	1 544	287	547	359	
Less than \$200	27 852	2 555	133	89	128	9 279	369	59	60	31	
\$200 to \$299	39 350	1 794	114	376	234	14 134	361	97	252	118	
\$300 to \$499	58 249	3 211	223	335	432	21 369	494	113	162	169	
\$500 to \$749	10 925	769	32	100	88	3 922	171	13	37	17	
\$750 to \$999	1 114	74	—	—	27	460	22	—	—	12	
\$1,000 or more	203	21	—	13	5	80	21	—	13	5	
No cash rent	19 754	778	27	23	42	5 781	106	5	23	7	
Median (dollars)	306	292	304	298	344	311	297	285	280	332	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Occupied housing units	664 542	20 516	1 094	2 038	2 482	226 047	3 349	520	946	1 078	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15 533	303	76	54	85	3 651	16	45	11	15	
No vehicle available	86 224	7 319	221	207	349	28 530	1 146	118	128	122	

State Congressional District	District 2						District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
TENURE											
Occupied housing units	222 087	7 299	297	485	747	216 408	9 868	277	607	657	
Owner-occupied housing units	166 355	3 289	160	360	366	162 426	6 127	146	334	425	
Renter-occupied housing units	55 732	4 010	137	125	381	53 982	3 741	131	273	232	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	110 824	2 864	119	320	243	110 078	5 420	78	275	301	
With a mortgage	54 615	1 535	57	239	182	42 578	1 443	43	201	150	
Less than \$300	6 245	184	21	8	47	6 197	264	7	8	18	
\$300 to \$499	18 704	555	11	29	48	17 096	666	17	18	25	
\$500 to \$699	15 424	453	10	53	30	11 411	323	19	44	64	
\$700 to \$999	10 223	302	15	35	34	5 772	168	—	29	11	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3 234	40	—	74	12	1 669	17	—	32	29	
\$1,500 or more	785	1	—	40	11	433	5	—	70	3	
Not mortgaged	56 209	1 329	62	81	61	67 500	3 977	35	74	151	
Less than \$100	10 533	168	22	—	6	15 064	827	4	6	40	
\$100 to \$199	36 432	891	24	40	35	43 075	2 416	23	34	94	
\$200 to \$299	7 465	220	16	25	11	7 682	474	8	18	12	
\$300 to \$399	1 143	22	—	11	4	1 123	178	—	12	5	
\$400 or more	636	28	—	5	5	556	82	—	4	—	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	51 632	3 973	121	125	372	50 790	3 685	121	264	225	
Less than \$200	8 676	1 150	39	—	45	9 897	1 036	35	29	52	
\$200 to \$299	11 094	642	2	27	62	14 122	791	15	97	54	
\$300 to \$499	20 510	1 584	61	63	170	16 370	1 133	49	110	93	
\$500 to \$749	4 622	381	12	35	65	2 381	217	7	28	6	
\$750 to \$999	435	46	—	—	15	219	6	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	74	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	6 221	170	7	—	15	7 752	502	15	—	20	
Median (dollars)	329	314	352	413	384	282	270	312	311	294	
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS											
Occupied housing units	222 087	7 299	297	485	747	216 408	9 868	277	607	657	
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6 115	96	19	2	19	5 767	191	12	41	51	
No vehicle available	26 280	2 588	43	34	127	31 414	3 585	60	45	100	

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State -----	781 295	17.7	23.7	9.4	13.8	.6	3.2	72.1	54.8	2.3
District 1 -----	258 144	14.7	30.1	10.2	13.8	.5	2.3	81.8	63.6	1.8
COUNTY										
Barbour County -----	6 956	18.9	25.2	8.4	14.4	.4	6.1	66.9	36.6	2.9
Brooke County -----	10 838	9.9	29.0	8.7	13.7	.3	.6	90.6	62.8	.9
Doddridge County -----	3 251	19.0	37.5	9.4	17.1	—	7.1	17.9	16.9	5.0
Grant County -----	4 746	30.9	17.1	7.3	17.9	.4	5.3	68.2	30.0	3.8
Hancock County -----	14 697	7.6	22.2	8.6	13.1	—	.5	90.7	73.5	.9
Harrison County -----	29 988	13.0	36.2	9.1	13.5	.4	1.6	88.3	67.6	1.7
Marion County -----	25 491	12.6	35.6	9.6	12.1	.1	1.3	93.5	71.4	.8
Marshall County -----	15 630	10.7	36.2	9.9	11.3	.1	1.3	84.2	59.6	.8
Mineral County -----	10 930	20.2	25.2	7.2	13.6	—	1.6	65.9	52.8	.9
Monongalia County -----	31 563	20.0	22.0	13.9	12.9	1.2	.9	92.7	67.6	.8
Ohio County -----	23 229	8.2	46.4	18.0	13.1	1.9	.8	95.6	89.1	.9
Pleasants County -----	3 134	18.3	24.4	8.2	12.6	.4	4.5	62.6	47.5	3.0
Preston County -----	12 137	23.1	24.2	6.8	15.6	—	6.3	45.3	31.1	3.8
Ritchie County -----	4 936	18.4	33.4	8.9	18.0	.1	8.5	38.2	33.8	6.4
Taylor County -----	6 528	14.5	36.6	9.6	14.2	—	3.9	79.6	48.6	2.7
Tucker County -----	3 900	23.8	33.5	9.3	18.8	.2	9.0	54.7	48.8	7.2
Tyler County -----	4 441	15.9	35.4	6.3	14.5	.1	4.9	48.2	44.8	3.5
Wetzel County -----	8 129	16.5	26.5	7.6	17.4	.3	4.9	61.7	49.8	4.1
Wood County -----	37 620	13.2	22.7	8.9	14.4	.3	1.5	89.2	75.4	1.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Clarksburg city -----	9 245	4.3	51.5	16.5	12.9	.7	1.2	99.9	99.5	1.8
Fairmont city -----	9 958	6.3	42.9	17.5	11.8	.3	.3	100.0	99.5	.4
Morgantown city -----	10 422	11.2	36.4	19.3	16.4	.3	.1	100.0	99.5	.4
Moundsville city -----	4 618	7.4	47.2	14.0	7.9	—	.3	99.4	98.8	.6
Parkersburg city -----	16 291	6.6	34.9	14.5	12.6	.3	.3	99.8	99.2	1.1
Vienna city -----	4 825	14.5	14.2	7.8	16.1	.2	.4	99.8	98.8	—
Weirton city -----	9 642	4.6	18.5	9.1	13.3	.3	.1	98.3	97.6	.6
Wheeling city -----	17 123	5.4	55.0	22.6	12.7	2.4	.7	99.5	99.0	.9
District 2 -----	263 693	21.2	18.9	9.5	14.2	.8	3.7	66.8	51.2	2.5
COUNTY										
Berkeley County -----	25 385	34.3	17.3	10.8	10.3	.3	2.1	65.4	44.5	1.0
Braxton County -----	5 708	20.8	24.8	6.2	17.9	.3	6.1	43.9	19.3	3.6
Colhoun County -----	3 446	20.6	23.2	6.8	20.4	.1	10.7	30.2	14.0	5.1
Cloy County -----	4 359	27.7	18.7	7.4	13.6	—	9.0	26.5	10.6	4.4
Gilmer County -----	3 243	19.4	24.1	7.9	21.2	.1	9.5	25.8	25.3	5.4
Hampshire County -----	8 817	29.5	18.0	11.1	13.7	.1	12.4	28.9	14.1	8.4
Hardy County -----	5 573	29.9	20.8	8.3	14.9	—	11.9	32.4	25.9	8.4
Jackson County -----	10 571	21.8	13.0	4.6	15.9	—	3.2	53.1	39.2	2.2
Jefferson County -----	14 606	29.0	19.8	9.6	17.4	.2	1.8	50.6	40.4	1.3
Kanawha County -----	92 747	13.1	19.0	11.0	13.5	1.7	.9	91.2	77.0	.9
Lewis County -----	7 454	18.1	31.8	10.3	14.3	.1	3.6	59.8	43.0	2.1
Mason County -----	10 932	16.6	15.3	7.9	11.3	1.0	5.5	73.3	42.0	4.3
Morgan County -----	6 757	30.5	20.6	10.0	13.0	.1	4.3	26.0	21.4	3.2
Nicholas County -----	11 235	22.2	13.7	6.3	14.6	.1	4.7	61.7	33.7	2.8
Pendleton County -----	4 516	26.2	23.8	16.7	21.7	.1	19.0	26.9	12.9	15.3
Putnam County -----	16 884	29.1	9.8	5.0	13.3	.9	2.4	75.5	59.4	1.5
Randolph County -----	12 548	20.3	24.9	9.6	15.9	.2	4.2	60.9	52.3	2.3
Roane County -----	6 611	22.3	22.1	8.0	16.2	—	6.2	36.5	28.0	2.8
Upshur County -----	9 506	21.4	22.8	8.3	18.5	—	5.2	63.1	40.2	3.9
Wirt County -----	2 795	19.8	18.3	19.0	11.0	.2	11.1	33.3	24.1	6.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Charleston city -----	28 111	8.1	30.5	19.5	15.9	3.0	.4	99.7	98.4	1.1
Cross Lanes CDP -----	4 465	26.2	1.6	8.2	18.7	4.1	.4	98.5	96.5	.5
Martinsburg city -----	6 670	20.0	37.6	22.7	10.0	.5	.8	99.3	98.5	.7
St. Albans city -----	5 189	7.3	12.3	7.7	11.0	.7	.2	99.8	97.7	.5
South Charleston city -----	6 640	6.5	14.2	12.0	14.6	3.1	.4	99.9	99.2	.3
District 3 -----	259 458	17.2	22.4	8.6	13.5	.5	3.6	67.8	49.7	2.7
COUNTY										
Boone County -----	10 705	20.3	16.8	5.5	12.7	—	2.1	48.8	22.7	1.9
Cobell County -----	43 596	12.6	28.3	14.0	14.0	.6	1.2	90.7	79.3	1.4
Foyette County -----	20 841	14.3	26.7	7.5	12.8	.3	3.8	78.7	57.8	3.2
Greenbrier County -----	16 757	17.4	22.1	10.1	15.8	.6	6.2	55.1	50.6	5.3
Lincoln County -----	8 429	22.4	12.8	5.7	13.5	—	6.9	38.2	16.8	4.1
Logan County -----	16 848	19.7	23.9	7.2	11.6	.9	2.0	69.2	34.8	1.5
McDowell County -----	15 330	12.8	32.4	6.8	12.5	.1	5.9	59.1	31.6	4.1
Mercer County -----	28 426	16.4	21.7	8.2	15.0	.5	2.2	73.0	65.5	1.8
Mingo County -----	13 087	24.3	14.7	9.1	9.8	.2	3.8	36.6	34.2	2.8
Monroe County -----	5 994	19.9	22.3	8.2	18.1	—	7.6	32.3	23.4	6.1
Pocahontas County -----	5 579	20.6	24.5	7.4	17.7	.8	7.0	25.1	22.8	4.8
Raleigh County -----	33 278	17.8	18.7	6.1	13.0	1.2	1.8	90.0	58.1	1.2
Summers County -----	6 769	15.8	28.7	9.0	13.8	—	8.3	39.1	30.4	6.1
Wayne County -----	16 991	19.9	17.5	7.7	13.4	.1	4.2	69.9	42.2	2.4
Webster County -----	5 072	21.6	21.4	11.6	16.0	—	15.7	43.0	30.1	10.6
Wyoming County -----	11 756	18.4	13.7	5.1	11.3	.1	3.3	50.8	28.9	1.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Beckley city -----	8 917	12.3	24.2	12.9	14.3	3.9	.4	99.8	98.7	.5
Bluefield city -----	6 007	4.7	41.0	11.9	20.4	1.0	.6	99.1	98.2	1.8
Huntington city -----	26 674	6.6	41.5	19.3	13.4	.5	.5	100.0	98.8	1.6

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	688 557	50.7	2.8	25.3	7.8	13.4	13.7	35.9	50.4	10.3
District 1 -----	230 990	66.3	2.5	15.4	6.1	9.7	13.0	35.6	51.4	7.7
COUNTY										
Barbour County -----	5 835	42.2	10.5	14.7	8.4	24.3	14.8	34.0	51.2	12.9
Brooke County -----	10 131	61.7	1.0	21.1	12.1	4.1	11.9	34.8	53.3	3.8
Ooddridge County -----	2 623	83.6	2.0	5.5	1.2	7.7	13.4	32.9	53.7	12.9
Grant County -----	3 925	3.3	2.3	25.6	28.9	39.8	9.3	28.6	62.1	13.6
Hancock County -----	13 781	67.5	1.6	18.1	9.4	3.4	10.7	36.5	52.8	4.7
Harrison County -----	27 009	87.9	1.1	6.8	5	3.7	14.3	37.1	48.6	7.1
Marion County -----	22 667	80.9	1.3	11.2	1.6	5.0	13.9	37.4	48.7	7.4
Marshall County -----	14 051	54.9	1.3	27.4	6.4	10.0	12.4	34.2	53.4	7.8
Mineral County -----	9 981	29.1	1.4	23.4	23.2	22.9	11.0	30.1	58.9	8.7
Monangolia County -----	29 087	64.1	3.7	20.8	5.0	6.4	10.7	38.5	50.8	5.1
Ohio County -----	20 646	74.0	1.0	17.6	3.2	4.2	20.1	37.8	42.1	7.0
Pleasants County -----	2 769	72.4	3.5	12.5	9	10.7	13.3	32.9	53.8	10.5
Preston County -----	10 619	14.1	7.0	14.2	29.2	35.4	11.0	32.9	56.1	12.8
Ritchie County -----	3 928	83.5	3.0	5.0	3	8.4	13.9	36.0	50.1	11.9
Taylor County -----	5 741	56.3	6.9	16.0	4.8	16.0	13.5	35.2	51.3	9.6
Tucker County -----	3 017	38.0	4.6	12.2	6.7	38.5	11.3	36.9	51.8	12.9
Tyler County -----	3 709	65.5	4.9	13.9	1.6	14.1	12.9	34.1	53.0	12.0
Wetzel County -----	7 303	73.9	1.5	12.7	2.8	9.1	13.7	33.4	52.8	10.8
Wood County -----	34 168	79.8	2.1	11.3	4	6.4	11.4	34.5	54.1	7.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Clarksburg city -----	7 950	93.3	.4	4.7	.3	1.3	21.8	45.1	33.0	7.7
Fairmont city -----	8 677	87.8	.2	10.3	.3	1.4	19.2	41.3	39.5	8.3
Morgantown city -----	9 588	81.1	.9	16.2	.6	1.2	15.4	42.6	42.0	3.7
Moundsville city -----	4 258	77.2	.7	19.6	1.2	1.3	17.7	41.6	40.7	10.0
Parkersburg city -----	14 425	87.8	.7	9.6	.3	1.7	18.0	41.1	40.9	9.3
Vienna city -----	4 514	88.0	.9	9.0	.2	1.9	9.3	31.7	59.0	2.5
Weirton city -----	9 138	83.3	.3	15.0	.6	.7	13.4	36.6	50.1	3.2
Wheeling city -----	15 035	82.1	.7	14.1	.7	2.3	25.4	39.6	35.0	8.1
District 2 -----	230 330	43.8	4.0	29.0	9.5	13.7	12.6	34.8	52.6	9.9
COUNTY										
Berkeley County -----	22 350	8.8	3.9	42.0	34.8	10.4	8.9	31.8	59.4	9.1
Braxton County -----	4 950	46.7	6.5	14.7	2.0	30.2	14.9	34.8	50.3	12.9
Calhoun County -----	2 978	85.2	1.8	5.4	—	7.6	15.3	39.2	45.5	16.9
Clay County -----	3 627	53.8	3.8	10.3	1.6	30.5	17.0	37.3	45.7	23.2
Gilmer County -----	2 717	82.0	2.6	7.0	—	8.3	16.2	32.5	51.3	18.8
Hampshire County -----	6 182	—	4.4	26.4	29.9	39.3	10.3	28.6	61.1	13.3
Hordy County -----	4 286	.3	7.8	22.7	29.0	40.0	10.1	30.2	59.6	12.6
Jackson County -----	9 645	46.5	6.6	31.3	1.3	14.3	11.0	31.8	57.2	9.6
Jefferson County -----	12 914	.3	5.7	47.5	34.2	12.2	7.6	30.3	62.1	8.6
Konowha County -----	84 713	67.0	1.4	27.4	.8	3.5	15.0	38.4	46.6	7.1
Lewis County -----	6 615	80.0	2.3	11.7	.2	5.9	14.8	35.1	50.1	11.3
Mason County -----	9 603	25.8	9.2	35.6	11.2	18.1	13.1	34.5	52.4	14.3
Morgan County -----	4 731	.4	5.4	29.8	34.5	29.9	8.4	28.1	63.5	10.4
Nicholas County -----	9 970	27.2	6.4	27.4	7.5	31.5	12.6	34.0	53.4	14.7
Pendleton County -----	3 061	1.1	6.6	17.3	27.1	47.8	7.5	30.5	62.0	12.2
Putnam County -----	15 695	38.9	4.1	45.7	2.4	8.9	7.5	31.5	61.1	7.8
Rondolph County -----	10 366	29.0	6.4	23.3	7.3	34.0	14.3	35.2	50.5	12.9
Roone County -----	5 740	70.1	3.6	9.8	.5	16.0	15.4	34.8	49.8	12.6
Upshur County -----	8 245	46.7	9.4	22.6	1.0	20.2	12.3	36.3	51.3	10.4
Wirt County -----	1 942	55.3	9.5	8.2	.7	26.3	13.7	28.8	57.4	15.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Charleston city -----	25 306	74.8	.5	22.7	.4	1.6	22.6	41.0	36.3	8.3
Cross Lanes COP -----	4 211	31.4	.3	66.4	.6	1.2	4.7	33.2	62.1	1.9
Martinsburg city -----	6 040	23.4	2.4	33.9	37.2	3.2	18.5	39.8	41.6	10.5
St. Albans city -----	4 853	81.5	.4	16.1	.1	2.0	13.2	39.9	46.9	3.2
South Charleston city -----	6 126	84.1	.7	14.4	—	.8	11.7	46.4	41.9	4.3
District 3 -----	227 237	41.8	2.0	31.5	7.8	16.9	15.4	37.3	47.2	13.2
COUNTY										
Boone County -----	9 656	54.4	2.0	33.8	1.7	8.1	15.1	35.4	49.5	16.6
Cobell County -----	39 146	65.2	1.3	27.8	1.3	4.4	15.9	38.8	45.3	9.2
Foyette County -----	18 292	49.4	2.4	27.5	5.9	14.7	15.7	39.1	45.2	13.0
Greenbrier County -----	13 775	20.2	2.1	27.7	24.3	25.8	11.8	32.8	55.4	11.7
Lincoln County -----	7 647	57.0	2.6	24.6	1.0	14.8	19.3	36.6	44.1	21.4
Logon County -----	15 425	51.6	2.5	35.1	2.4	8.5	15.6	41.0	43.5	15.2
McDowell County -----	12 880	8.8	1.2	30.1	20.0	39.9	20.7	40.0	39.3	19.4
Mercer County -----	25 390	27.9	1.7	39.8	12.9	17.6	13.6	36.8	49.6	10.7
Mingo County -----	11 830	25.5	3.3	47.6	6.1	17.4	18.9	38.8	42.3	20.9
Monroe County -----	4 749	10.5	1.1	23.5	22.6	42.3	11.1	31.8	57.2	14.9
Pocahontos County -----	3 628	.3	1.9	23.4	31.1	43.3	14.6	35.3	50.1	12.0
Roleigh County -----	29 483	48.0	1.5	33.4	3.9	13.2	15.0	36.2	48.9	9.1
Summers County -----	5 240	28.3	1.1	20.5	16.4	33.7	18.5	32.3	49.3	13.2
Wayne County -----	15 626	57.0	3.2	27.0	1.7	11.1	14.2	36.4	49.4	13.5
Webster County -----	3 996	.5	7.6	24.7	11.7	55.5	14.8	37.7	47.4	17.4
Wyoming County -----	10 474	35.1	1.7	34.1	6.8	22.3	13.8	37.6	48.6	17.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Beckley city -----	7 848	71.2	.8	25.9	.3	1.9	22.7	39.5	37.8	8.1
Bluefield city -----	5 237	55.9	.8	22.4	12.3	8.6	18.4	39.0	42.6	8.0
Huntington city -----	23 419	78.1	.5	18.3	.7	2.3	21.4	42.2	36.4	10.5

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
The State	510 058	6.9	33.1	157 275	498	17.5	197 056	143	12.0	178 499	39.5	5.5	303	26.8
District 1	170 769	6.4	36.1	56 537	491	16.9	67 780	154	12.1	60 221	39.4	5.2	307	26.8
COUNTY														
Borbour County	4 523	5.2	32.1	1 085	414	23.7	1 532	134	13.1	1 312	41.2	6.3	271	30.4
Brooke County	8 017	5.3	43.3	2 796	477	15.5	3 895	160	11.7	2 114	30.6	5.5	306	20.7
Oodridge County	2 161	9.0	31.1	441	403	18.9	471	121	11.4	462	34.2	14.7	238	27.6
Grant County	3 197	8.0	31.3	872	449	19.1	936	135	11.7	728	39.7	8.8	253	22.0
Hancock County	10 573	5.5	43.9	3 799	453	14.0	4 953	163	11.7	3 208	36.2	5.1	320	21.8
Harrison County	19 996	5.9	38.1	6 685	503	19.7	8 798	162	12.5	7 013	38.0	7.0	299	28.1
Morion County	17 123	4.8	42.4	5 071	490	17.0	8 093	166	12.7	5 544	37.9	3.7	300	29.0
Marshall County	10 941	5.7	36.6	3 578	454	15.2	4 477	145	11.6	3 110	33.2	5.1	269	26.5
Mineral County	7 736	7.6	32.4	2 741	481	18.3	2 750	149	12.1	2 245	32.1	5.5	270	23.4
Monangalia County	18 061	7.8	30.8	6 205	623	17.4	5 963	157	11.9	11 026	52.2	2.9	359	32.1
Ohio County	13 770	6.6	40.9	5 221	493	16.9	6 027	159	11.7	6 876	33.1	5.4	280	26.2
Pleasant County	2 204	5.9	35.2	574	490	16.0	674	143	12.0	565	42.1	6.7	259	24.5
Preston County	8 638	6.2	31.4	2 213	497	19.0	2 815	141	12.2	1 981	34.9	7.8	250	25.1
Ritchie County	3 142	7.1	30.4	668	406	21.5	897	121	12.0	786	36.6	7.5	226	27.9
Toylar County	4 376	4.0	32.3	1 174	430	18.6	1 714	144	12.5	1 365	30.8	8.8	254	28.6
Tucker County	2 425	6.4	31.0	642	439	20.4	994	131	11.9	592	40.0	10.3	256	23.1
Tyler County	3 043	6.7	31.7	758	453	16.2	1 062	146	11.6	666	39.5	8.7	283	28.8
Wetzel County	5 643	6.7	34.4	1 574	491	15.0	2 027	153	12.3	1 660	32.7	4.5	269	24.3
Wood County	25 200	7.3	32.6	10 440	500	15.9	9 702	153	12.4	8 968	41.2	4.3	333	25.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksburg city	5 015	4.8	47.0	1 865	491	20.3	2 816	169	12.7	2 935	40.3	7.4	292	29.5
Fairmont city	5 632	4.3	50.5	1 915	495	17.5	3 324	179	13.1	3 045	41.0	3.1	299	29.9
Margantown city	4 254	6.1	43.2	1 864	648	16.5	1 960	165	11.7	5 334	58.9	2.0	355	35.0+
Moundsville city	2 916	7.8	40.3	1 008	452	15.7	1 402	144	11.8	1 342	33.6	6.1	276	28.0
Parkersburg city	9 081	6.7	40.8	3 812	473	16.3	4 498	157	13.3	5 344	42.2	3.6	330	27.1
Vienna city	3 448	6.2	34.6	1 716	516	15.6	1 493	151	11.9	1 066	46.2	4.6	344	23.1
Weirton city	6 628	4.0	53.4	2 379	496	14.2	3 774	165	11.8	2 510	33.5	3.7	335	21.4
Wheeling city	9 204	7.2	43.2	3 443	481	16.9	4 479	162	11.8	5 831	31.9	5.7	274	26.5
District 2	170 223	7.9	30.0	56 470	528	17.3	57 681	142	11.8	60 107	39.6	5.4	321	25.0
COUNTY														
Berkeley County	16 313	14.1	21.0	6 664	567	18.0	4 543	147	11.8	6 037	45.2	3.5	368	24.0
Braxton County	3 854	7.5	31.6	526	451	21.3	1 224	132	13.3	1 096	37.0	9.9	264	25.3
Calhoun County	2 284	8.3	30.0	304	436	19.7	486	110	12.3	694	37.0	12.5	195	28.1
Clay County	2 758	7.5	24.1	394	380	21.5	785	106	12.0	869	29.0	9.4	246	35.0+
Gilmer County	1 939	7.5	30.2	333	395	17.0	432	111	11.7	778	45.6	2.8	282	31.6
Hompshire County	5 014	9.4	25.7	1 462	442	18.5	1 272	136	12.6	1 168	33.0	5.0	267	24.4
Hardy County	3 524	6.9	28.4	894	419	17.7	875	132	13.0	762	35.0	9.2	260	27.8
Jackson County	7 559	5.3	28.2	2 265	486	16.5	2 010	137	12.0	2 086	38.8	4.7	314	27.9
Jefferson County	9 286	10.7	19.8	4 388	627	18.1	2 396	171	12.0	3 628	38.9	4.0	376	23.9
Kanowho County	58 022	6.2	36.7	22 044	555	16.0	24 819	142	11.5	26 691	37.7	5.5	339	24.1
Lewis County	4 618	5.2	29.2	1 219	421	18.2	1 635	144	12.4	1 997	43.3	5.7	250	27.5
Moson County	7 534	6.6	31.3	1 950	452	16.8	2 576	139	12.2	2 069	40.9	4.7	262	26.7
Morgan County	3 927	9.2	26.2	1 195	481	17.5	1 339	149	11.9	804	41.0	4.5	310	27.9
Nicholas County	8 093	8.6	30.7	1 729	492	20.0	2 875	146	11.8	1 877	41.2	6.7	288	31.7
Pendleton County	2 428	7.3	35.1	471	434	20.1	619	125	11.0	633	41.5	9.8	274	24.6
Putnam County	13 067	9.3	24.1	5 373	591	16.6	3 504	150	11.6	2 628	45.7	4.1	345	25.4
Rondolph County	7 720	6.9	30.8	2 217	460	21.1	2 876	141	12.2	2 646	40.5	5.6	274	27.6
Roone County	4 478	7.3	27.8	880	391	22.8	1 225	124	11.6	1 262	38.1	4.0	241	27.1
Upshur County	6 226	6.6	27.7	1 860	465	20.0	1 888	136	12.2	2 019	43.9	3.6	281	27.7
Wirt County	1 579	10.0	25.1	302	392	18.9	302	121	11.6	363	42.1	17.6	211	26.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city	14 035	7.2	37.3	6 555	634	15.9	6 574	152	11.4	11 271	36.4	5.4	329	24.7
Cross Lones COP	3 077	9.3	23.9	1 819	636	16.2	792	150	11.7	1 134	45.7	.8	385	19.1
Mortinsburg city	3 160	7.5	40.3	1 302	487	17.3	1 563	154	12.5	2 880	48.1	3.6	355	25.6
St. Albans city	3 530	4.1	47.3	1 549	491	14.7	1 792	141	11.6	1 323	30.9	4.4	365	24.3
South Charleston city	4 114	5.7	42.0	1 935	541	15.7	1 597	143	11.4	2 012	42.0	3.5	350	23.1
District 3	169 066	6.4	33.3	44 268	477	18.6	71 595	136	12.1	58 171	39.5	6.0	284	28.9
COUNTY														
Boone County	7 366	7.5	29.4	1 298	517	16.3	3 079	131	12.0	2 290	37.5	6.0	286	33.3
Cabell County	25 309	6.5	36.6	9 425	530	16.4	10 908	146	11.8	13 837	44.3	3.4	319	28.5
Fayette County	13 974	5.8	38.6	3 850	435	19.6	6 519	130	12.4	4 318	36.8	6.8	266	27.2
Greenbrier County	10 420	6.2	32.4	3 180	421	18.8	3 571	137	12.2	3 355	37.7	7.7	275	25.7
Lincoln County	5 896	5.8	33.3	851	460	18.0	2 029	124	11.5	1 751	37.2	4.8	253	35.0+
Lagan County	11 287	5.8	32.9	2 463	513	20.5	5 413	139	12.5	4 138	32.7	8.7	278	27.4
McDowell County	10 136	7.0	35.4	1 347	366	22.0	5 577	128	12.9	2 744	31.5	10.1	221	31.6
Mercer County	19 369	6.8	32.0	5 283	483	19.1	7 740	143	11.7	6 021	43.0	5.9	280	28.6
Mingo County	8 610	6.9	26.1	1 595	538	20.7	3 748	134	12.6	3 220	39.1	6.1	272	34.8
Manroe County	4 002	5.7	31.3	787	418	21.1	1 228	128	12.3	747	31.7	7.8	261	21.3
Pocahontas County	2 879	7.8	33.2	587	417	21.8	911	130	12.3	749	42.2	5.7	249	26.9
Raleigh County	22 268	5.7	34.3	7 020	485	19.8	10 240	133	11.8	7 215	40.4	5.5	296	28.5
Summers County	4 019	6.1	35.1	921	427	19.5	1 448	129	11.5	1 221	34.6	4.8	228	29.9
Wayne County	11 973	6.9	31.2	3 479	467	17.3	4 480	138	11.9	3 653	39.1	7.1	288	28.3
Webster County	3 131	7.3	29.0	563	441	23.2	1 163	125	12.6	865	41.4	10.3	229	33.1
Wyoming County	8 427	5.9	29.1	1 619	439	18.1	3 541	129	11.8	2 047	34.8	8.1	257	30.8

Table 31. **Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability (see text). For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with householder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 3—Can.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Beckley city -----	4 838	4.3	47.5	1 790	527	19.8	2 802	137	12.0	3 010	41.0	4.0	312	28.6
Bluefield city -----	3 666	4.3	47.5	1 228	514	17.0	2 183	161	11.7	1 571	39.6	6.9	278	30.9
Huntington city -----	13 366	6.4	44.7	5 104	492	17.2	7 212	151	12.1	10 053	44.9	4.1	311	30.9

Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	1 793 477	17.7	26	20 694	20 895	25 476	25 729	10 250	10 449
District 1 -----	598 056	18.0	45	21 728	22 078	27 017	27 424	10 394	10 733
COUNTY									
Barbour County -----	15 699	20.2	194	14 756	16 433	18 068	20 149	7 066	8 627
Brooke County -----	26 992	14.8	222	25 598	27 401	30 424	32 390	9 705	12 547
Ooddridge County -----	6 994	20.6	288	16 086	18 306	18 658	21 177	6 599	8 355
Grant County -----	10 428	23.4	284	19 996	21 848	23 775	26 509	7 712	10 228
Hancock County -----	35 233	15.5	199	25 299	26 762	29 521	31 553	11 269	12 481
Harrison County -----	69 371	19.1	126	19 881	20 871	24 697	25 767	10 181	10 981
Marion County -----	57 249	18.9	127	19 821	20 919	25 211	26 715	9 174	10 196
Marshall County -----	37 356	18.8	168	22 020	23 390	26 238	27 837	9 199	10 664
Mineral County -----	26 697	16.1	204	21 388	22 793	26 016	27 816	8 641	10 687
Monongalia County -----	75 509	14.2	170	21 532	22 854	29 604	31 190	10 844	11 830
Ohio County -----	50 871	17.3	189	21 904	23 246	29 145	30 607	11 285	12 365
Pleasants County -----	7 546	30.3	278	19 814	22 026	24 856	27 334	8 118	10 330
Preston County -----	29 037	22.2	144	19 254	20 538	22 419	24 049	8 219	9 936
Ritchie County -----	10 233	31.9	193	16 703	18 011	19 719	21 483	7 110	8 436
Taylor County -----	15 144	16.9	230	16 990	18 909	20 988	23 731	7 049	8 909
Tucker County -----	7 728	31.3	238	17 110	19 022	21 711	23 985	7 217	9 110
Tyler County -----	9 796	26.8	211	19 259	21 769	23 842	27 091	7 372	9 470
Wetzel County -----	19 258	16.8	253	20 563	22 549	26 402	29 598	7 886	9 963
Wood County -----	86 915	15.2	133	24 604	25 706	29 960	31 197	11 498	12 597
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Clarksburg city -----	18 059	15.1	256	17 010	18 820	23 202	25 391	9 100	10 745
Fairmont city -----	20 210	14.9	265	17 138	19 760	25 252	27 855	8 858	10 541
Margantown city -----	25 879	11.9	324	16 671	19 423	31 511	36 772	8 852	10 581
Maunds ville city -----	10 753	12.5	396	17 960	21 327	22 633	25 663	7 919	10 406
Parkersburg city -----	33 862	15.2	210	19 515	21 388	25 704	27 396	10 530	11 796
Vienna city -----	10 862	15.5	512	29 823	33 335	35 991	39 212	11 302	15 812
Weirton city -----	22 124	15.7	264	27 182	29 391	32 290	36 044	11 171	13 331
Wheeling city -----	34 882	15.2	258	20 283	21 824	28 151	30 229	10 732	12 025
District 2 -----	597 921	16.6	49	22 074	22 433	26 692	27 141	11 076	11 456
COUNTY									
Berkeley County -----	59 253	13.1	162	26 793	28 267	31 385	32 767	13 349	15 579
Braxton County -----	12 998	24.7	187	15 572	17 145	19 471	21 279	6 237	7 546
Calhoun County -----	7 885	19.6	277	13 480	15 691	16 181	19 353	4 880	6 909
Clay County -----	9 983	19.0	224	11 805	14 160	14 914	17 340	5 383	6 559
Gilmer County -----	7 669	23.6	293	13 319	15 663	15 725	18 511	5 637	7 597
Hampshire County -----	16 498	18.7	258	19 796	21 687	23 204	25 120	7 346	9 355
Hardy County -----	10 977	23.4	233	19 682	21 887	24 584	27 022	7 335	9 680
Jackson County -----	25 938	13.9	211	20 793	22 521	24 038	26 724	7 735	10 003
Jefferson County -----	35 926	15.0	234	29 965	31 916	33 718	35 873	15 773	19 774
Kanawha County -----	207 619	15.1	102	23 566	24 431	29 534	30 443	12 583	13 383
Lewis County -----	17 223	17.7	207	16 725	19 143	21 410	23 250	7 404	9 005
Mason County -----	25 178	18.6	184	19 101	20 904	23 027	25 172	7 530	8 887
Morgan County -----	12 128	19.2	286	22 993	25 727	27 276	29 163	9 765	13 374
Nicholas County -----	26 775	14.2	200	17 341	18 902	20 479	22 301	8 087	10 214
Pendleton County -----	8 054	19.7	298	18 471	20 711	21 270	24 380	7 693	11 815
Putnam County -----	42 835	20.8	154	26 681	28 278	30 767	32 129	10 653	12 044
Randolph County -----	27 803	19.0	179	17 588	18 968	20 921	22 122	8 639	10 290
Roane County -----	15 120	17.2	223	14 673	16 128	17 023	18 879	6 955	8 796
Upshur County -----	22 867	16.2	210	17 820	19 658	21 369	23 307	9 367	11 031
Wirt County -----	5 192	17.5	316	15 624	19 035	19 065	23 242	6 038	8 867
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Charleston city -----	57 287	13.2	287	22 592	24 576	31 819	34 319	13 520	14 828
Cross Lanes CDP -----	10 878	14.1	421	30 627	33 927	35 447	41 091	15 806	18 913
Martinsburg city -----	14 073	11.8	364	20 947	23 966	27 281	30 614	9 769	13 505
St. Albans city -----	11 194	14.0	421	24 522	27 362	30 886	34 870	10 253	13 345
South Charleston city -----	13 645	12.5	392	25 975	29 127	32 462	35 954	13 482	16 093
District 3 -----	597 500	18.6	42	17 993	18 339	22 069	22 431	8 923	9 294
COUNTY									
Boone County -----	25 870	18.0	198	16 417	17 855	20 239	22 203	7 381	8 909
Cabell County -----	96 827	14.8	152	20 687	21 823	27 381	28 840	10 172	11 013
Fayette County -----	47 952	20.9	119	16 337	17 211	20 298	21 399	8 763	9 947
Greenbrier County -----	34 693	21.9	151	18 767	20 049	23 111	24 526	8 492	9 805
Lincoln County -----	21 382	17.8	162	13 884	15 432	16 078	17 761	5 874	7 295
Lagan County -----	43 032	19.1	147	17 287	18 665	20 486	21 715	7 814	9 231
McDowell County -----	35 233	25.2	107	12 713	13 569	15 234	16 278	6 965	7 928
Mercer County -----	64 980	16.2	148	18 804	19 926	23 272	24 768	9 251	10 374
Mingo County -----	33 739	22.0	155	15 390	16 741	18 788	20 447	7 273	8 641
Manroe County -----	12 406	23.3	218	17 392	19 059	20 598	22 462	7 164	8 926
Pocahantas County -----	9 008	23.8	233	16 367	18 162	19 735	21 409	7 631	9 720
Raleigh County -----	76 819	15.8	136	19 059	20 075	23 620	25 158	10 315	11 083
Summers County -----	14 204	14.4	246	15 084	17 740	19 039	21 133	5 980	7 234
Wayne County -----	41 636	18.7	142	19 064	20 305	22 571	24 480	7 053	8 135
Webster County -----	10 729	22.4	185	12 496	14 248	14 570	16 498	6 061	7 577
Wyaming County -----	28 990	21.5	149	16 641	17 925	20 106	21 355	7 149	8 599
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Beckley city -----	18 296	14.7	363	18 053	20 199	25 422	30 496	10 377	12 140
Bluefield city -----	12 756	16.4	409	19 899	22 740	27 231	30 683	8 895	10 989
Huntington city -----	54 844	15.0	215	17 701	18 850	25 553	27 014	9 701	10 694

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State	781 295	18.0	495	500	143	144	17.4	17.7	11.9	12.1	302	305	26.6	27.0
District 1	258 144	18.4	487	494	153	155	16.7	17.2	12.0	12.3	305	309	26.4	27.2
COUNTY														
Borbor County	6 956	20.4	391	437	129	140	22.0	25.5	12.0	14.2	259	283	27.7	33.6
Brooke County	10 838	14.9	461	493	155	164	14.4	16.7	11.0	12.5	292	318	19.0	22.3
Goodridge County	3 251	21.0	358	442	112	129	16.0	22.4	9.7	13.1	211	264	19.2	35.1
Grant County	4 746	24.3	426	472	129	142	17.2	20.7	10.6	12.8	236	267	19.5	24.4
Hancock County	14 697	15.7	439	467	159	167	13.2	14.9	11.1	12.4	312	328	20.0	23.7
Harrison County	29 988	19.3	491	516	159	165	18.9	20.3	12.1	13.0	293	305	27.0	29.1
Marion County	25 491	19.3	479	500	163	169	16.2	17.8	12.2	13.2	292	307	27.6	30.5
Marshall County	15 630	19.9	443	465	142	148	14.4	16.0	11.0	12.1	259	278	25.0	28.1
Mineral County	10 930	16.6	464	498	145	155	17.0	19.6	11.2	12.9	256	283	22.0	24.9
Monongalia County	31 563	14.8	606	639	153	161	16.5	18.3	11.3	12.5	351	366	30.6	33.7
Ohio County	23 229	17.5	482	505	156	163	16.0	17.7	11.1	12.2	273	287	25.5	27.0
Pleasants County	3 134	31.4	459	518	137	149	14.4	17.7	10.9	13.1	240	275	22.2	27.3
Preston County	12 137	22.5	483	513	137	145	17.8	20.2	11.5	12.9	241	265	23.7	27.5
Ritchie County	4 936	31.1	382	426	115	126	20.2	22.8	11.0	13.0	213	239	24.3	31.1
Taylor County	6 528	16.8	409	451	137	150	16.6	20.7	11.4	13.6	232	272	25.5	32.1
Tucker County	3 900	31.8	417	461	127	136	18.6	22.1	11.0	12.8	238	274	21.4	24.8
Tyler County	4 441	26.9	430	476	140	152	14.6	17.8	10.7	12.6	267	298	26.1	33.2
Wetzel County	8 129	17.5	462	517	148	159	13.6	16.3	11.3	13.2	246	293	22.0	26.3
Wood County	37 620	15.2	491	511	150	156	15.3	16.5	11.9	12.9	327	340	24.6	26.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Clarksburg city	9 241	14.9	469	516	164	175	18.6	21.6	11.8	13.7	282	302	27.4	31.8
Fairmont city	9 958	15.2	475	518	174	184	15.9	19.1	12.3	14.0	288	311	27.6	32.2
Morgantown city	10 422	12.5	612	684	158	172	14.8	18.1	10.5	12.8	343	370	37.7	44.9
Moundsville city	4 618	13.0	424	480	138	151	13.6	17.9	10.5	13.2	260	292	25.5	30.6
Parkersburg city	16 341	15.1	459	486	153	162	15.3	17.4	12.5	14.1	323	338	25.8	28.4
Vienno city	4 825	15.8	487	551	145	158	14.2	17.1	10.7	13.1	326	361	21.0	25.2
Weirton city	9 642	15.5	479	516	161	169	13.1	15.3	11.0	12.5	326	345	19.8	23.0
Wheeling city	17 128	15.2	467	496	158	166	15.8	18.0	11.1	12.5	266	283	25.7	27.4
District 2	263 693	16.8	523	533	141	143	17.0	17.6	11.6	12.0	319	324	24.7	25.4
COUNTY														
Berkeley County	25 385	13.0	552	582	143	152	17.0	18.9	11.0	12.5	356	379	23.1	24.9
Broxton County	5 708	25.6	420	483	126	138	19.9	22.6	12.2	14.4	251	278	22.9	27.7
Colhoun County	3 446	21.0	399	473	99	121	16.1	22.7	10.5	14.1	177	215	25.7	30.6
Clay County	4 359	19.7	353	411	96	115	18.7	23.8	10.6	13.5	228	262	31.3	48.8
Gilmer County	3 243	25.1	370	432	95	127	14.3	19.7	10.1	13.4	262	300	26.4	37.9
Hampshire County	8 817	19.6	424	461	130	142	16.9	20.1	11.4	13.8	252	283	22.6	26.7
Hardy County	5 573	23.1	394	445	125	140	15.9	19.5	11.6	14.3	243	276	21.4	26.5
Jackson County	10 571	14.1	467	507	132	143	15.1	17.9	10.9	13.0	300	327	25.1	30.5
Jefferson County	14 606	15.5	607	647	165	177	17.0	19.1	11.0	12.9	361	391	22.9	24.9
Kanawha County	92 747	15.4	547	563	141	144	15.6	16.4	11.2	11.8	335	344	23.6	24.5
Lewis County	7 454	18.1	399	444	138	150	16.4	20.0	11.3	13.5	236	263	25.5	29.5
Mason County	10 932	19.0	437	468	135	143	15.5	18.1	11.4	13.0	250	274	24.5	29.2
Morgan County	6 757	18.5	452	510	143	157	15.8	19.3	10.8	13.1	294	325	24.9	30.9
Nicholas County	11 235	14.3	468	520	140	151	18.0	21.1	10.9	12.7	272	303	28.8	35.8
Pendleton County	4 516	19.0	388	485	117	133	17.0	21.7	9.5	12.5	249	298	21.3	28.1
Putnam County	16 884	20.8	578	605	146	155	15.9	17.3	11.0	12.3	334	358	23.8	27.7
Randolph County	12 548	19.2	445	476	137	145	19.8	22.5	11.4	13.0	266	283	26.1	29.0
Roane County	6 611	16.9	371	416	117	131	21.3	24.4	10.4	12.9	222	259	24.3	30.0
Upshur County	9 506	16.0	443	486	131	141	18.2	21.6	11.2	13.3	265	297	25.6	29.7
Wirt County	2 795	18.0	351	444	108	133	15.1	22.2	9.3	14.0	174	274	20.9	34.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Charleston city	28 111	13.7	612	656	148	157	15.1	16.7	10.8	12.0	321	338	24.1	25.4
Cross Lanes COP	4 465	13.6	605	667	142	164	14.6	17.7	10.0	13.5	372	398	16.7	21.6
Martinsburg city	6 670	11.8	463	515	146	162	15.1	19.4	11.1	13.9	336	373	24.2	27.1
St. Albans city	5 189	14.7	471	517	136	146	13.3	16.2	10.5	12.6	344	384	22.4	27.0
South Charleston city	6 640	12.3	509	573	137	149	14.1	17.2	10.1	12.6	337	367	21.4	24.9
District 3	259 458	18.9	473	481	135	136	18.3	18.9	11.9	12.2	281	286	28.5	29.3
COUNTY														
Boone County	10 705	18.3	493	542	127	135	14.7	17.9	11.2	12.8	276	297	30.6	37.2
Cobell County	43 596	15.0	519	541	144	148	15.7	17.0	11.4	12.3	313	325	27.6	29.3
Fayette County	20 841	21.9	423	447	127	132	18.6	20.5	11.9	12.9	260	273	25.8	28.6
Greenbrier County	16 757	21.2	403	439	134	140	17.8	19.9	11.6	12.9	267	283	24.3	27.0
Lincoln County	8 429	18.8	438	482	119	129	15.8	20.1	10.6	12.4	239	265	34.3	45.8
Logan County	16 848	20.2	494	534	136	142	19.2	21.6	11.9	13.0	270	286	24.9	29.8
McDowell County	15 330	25.6	353	380	125	131	20.4	23.6	12.4	13.4	214	228	30.0	33.2
Mercer County	28 426	16.4	470	496	140	146	18.1	20.1	11.2	12.2	274	286	27.2	30.0
Mingo County	13 087	22.1	515	560	130	138	19.3	21.8	12.0	13.3	263	281	32.7	38.8
Monroe County	5 994	22.3	393	443	123	132	19.3	22.6	11.3	13.4	239	283	18.2	24.2
Pocahontas County	5 579	23.1	393	441	123	137	19.9	23.7	11.1	13.5	232	267	23.6	30.2
Roanoke County	33 278	16.0	476	495	131	136	18.9	20.5	11.3	12.2	289	304	27.4	29.6
Summers County	6 769	14.3	402	452	123	136	16.9	22.7	10.3	12.7	208	247	27.0	34.4
Wayne County	16 991	19.4	454	479	134	141	16.4	18.3	11.3	12.5	280	296	26.1	30.6
Webster County	5 072	22.5	408	475	117	132	20.6	25.9	11.5	13.8	206	251	27.1	42.2
Wyoming County	11 756	22.7	424	454	126	132	16.7	19.5	11.2	12.4	245	268	28.0	34.5
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Beckley city	8 917	14.7	495	562	133	141	18.0	21.3	11.1	12.9	300	324	27.1	30.2
Bluefield city	6 007	14.1	486	540	155	167	15.1	18.8	10.8	12.7	262	293	28.4	34.3
Huntington city	26 674	15.1	478	506	148	155	16.3	18.2	11.5	12.6	305	318	29.8	31.9

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas:**
1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States

Region

Division

State

County

County subdivision

Place (or part)

Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)

Block group (or part)

Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “noninstitutional group quarters” regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on “tree farms.”

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.” If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during “street” enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.”

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of “visible in street locations” if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

$$\text{or}$$

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
101 Less than \$100
102 \$100 to \$199
103 \$200 to \$299
104 \$300 to \$399
105 \$400 to \$499
106 \$500 to \$599
107 \$600 to \$749
108 \$750 to \$999
109 \$1,000 or more
110 No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120 Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
121-140 Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160 Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180 Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
181-200 Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—West Virginia

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.7
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 8 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 8 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
- If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket |] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican ■</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">□</p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative </div> </div>	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative </div> </div>	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race.)	
a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 </div>	b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 </div>
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) ☐ No and reason(s). *✓*

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?
Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,
or half-rooms.

<input type="radio"/> 1 room	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 4 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 7 rooms
<input type="radio"/> 2 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 3 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 5 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 8 rooms
<input type="radio"/> 3 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 4 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 6 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —
What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999
<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999
<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999
<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999
<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999
<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999
<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999
<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999
<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you **PAY RENT** for this house or apartment —
H7a. What is the monthly rent?

<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399
<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424
<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449
<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474
<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499
<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524
<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549
<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599
<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649
<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699
<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749
<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999
<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons		B. Type of unit	
		Occupied	Vacant
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Regular
		<input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere
0	0	C1. Vacancy status	
1	1	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ
2	2	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers
3	3	<input type="radio"/> Rented, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant
4	4	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	
5	5	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
6	6		
7	7		
8	8		
9	9		

D. Months vacant

☐ Less than 1 ☐ 6 up to 12

☐ 1 up to 2 ☐ 12 up to 24

☐ 2 up to 6 ☐ 24 or more

E. Complete after

☐ LR ☐ TC ☐ QA JIC

☐ P/F ☐ RE ☐ I/T ☐

☐ MV ☐ ED ☐ EN ☐

☐ P0 ☐ P3 ☐ P6

☐ P1 ☐ P4 ☐ 1A JIC

☐ P2 ☐ P5 ☐ SM ☐

F. Cov.

☐ 1b ☐ 1a ☐ 7 ☐ H1

G. DO				ID							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
●
0

9
8
7
●
5
4
3
2
1
0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

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G-2 WEST VIRGINIA

*U.S. G.P.O.:1992-341-825:80015 MAPS

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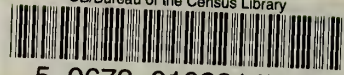
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